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of Asia:
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AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT,
BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

The World's Best Cycles and
Motor Cars
can be obtained from
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR
AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

VOL. II. NO. 260. BOMBAY: SATURDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1914. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

Date of Sailin .	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
31st Oct.	India	8000	....	..
7th Nov.	Salsette	6000	Moldavia ..	10000
14th „	Arabia	8000	....	..
21st „	Salsette	6000	Egypt. ..	8000
28th „	Kaisar-i-Hind	11500	....	..
6th Dec.	Salsette......	6000	Medina ..	12500
21st „	Persia	8000	....	..
19th „	Salsette ...	6000	Mongolia ..	10000
21st „	Caledonia .	800	....	—
1915.				
2nd January.	Salsett5	6000	Malwa ..	11000
9th „	India	8000	....	..
16th „	Salsette	6000	Morea ..	11000
23rd „	Arabia.......	8000	....	..
30th „	Salsette	6000	Maloja ..	12500

Tenders leave BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND.

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Acting Superintendent,
Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamership Co., Ltd.)

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commander.	Ton	Arrival.	Departure.
Rangoon Maru.	H. Nomura	6148	20th Oct.	3rd Nov.
Kirin Maru.	B. Tsuda	3805	1st Nov.	13th Nov.
Jinsen Maru.	T. Terada	3786	15th Nov.	27th Nov.
Wakasa Maru.	K. Itsuno	6264	24th Nov.	6th Dec.

For Freight apply to—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
NIPPON YUSEN-KAI-SHA,
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

PHILLIPS & Co., Ltd.,

WHOLESALE & MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS.

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Import Drugs, Chemicals, Surgical Instruments, Chemical apparatus, Patent medicines and Druggists' sundries of every description direct from the makers firms ensuring the best of materials from first sources—

Orders are solicited from Railways, Municipalities, Native States, Schools, Dispensaries and Families.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the
HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,
28, *CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT,*
BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bath-room Fittings, etc.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES,

(JOINT SERVICE).

SAILINGS.

HOMEWARD.

SAILINGS 1914.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Karachi about.	Leave Bombay about.
City of London A&C	8896	7th Nov.	....

SPRING 1915.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Karachi about.	Leave Bombay about.
City of Marseilles A&C	8250	3rd Feb.	....
City of Glasgow A&C	6545	....	6th Feb.
City of Poona A&C	7474	3rd March.	....
City of Paris A&C	9239	15th „	17th March.
City of Lahore A&C	6947	24th „	....
Trafford Hall A&C	5321	....	29th March.
City of Manchester A&C	5551	31st March.	....
City of Nagpur A&C	7500	12th April.	14th April.
City of Cairo A&C	..	21st „	....
City of Benares A&C	6984	....	27th „
City of Marseilles A&C	8250	8th May.	10th „
City of Poona A&C	7474	7th June.	....

"Trafford Hall" carries 1st Class passengers only; all other steamers have accommodation for 1st and 2nd Classes.

Fares.	1st class Singles.	1st class Returns.	2nd class Singles.	2nd class Returns.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles...........	653	1,001	489	889
Liverpool	605	957	462	784
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool............	—	999	—	737

Concession granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I., Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line

Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passages and all particulars apply to:—
Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY-AMERICAN LINE

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.
TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK,
BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA,
OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
TURNER, MORRISON & CO., LTD.,
901 Agents.

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HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(INCORPORATED IN HONGKONG.)

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.	$15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Do. Hongkew
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yokohama
Hongkong	Penang	Yloilo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan

Credits granted, Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON.
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BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels. Tons. Sailing date. Time. Routes

LINGA, 2,185, Mon. 2nd Nov. 11 a.m., †P.B. D. and C. M.

DUMRA, 1695, Thurs., 5th November, 6 p.m., ‡C. M.

LHASA, 2,134, Fri. 6th November *Direct

†Porebunder, Dwarka, and Cutch Mandvi.

‡Cutch Mandvi.

*On arrival of the English Mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND MAHOMERAH.

S S. "DUMRA," 1695 tons, on Thursday, 5th November, calling at Cutch Mandvi, Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Hanjam, Linga, Bushire Koweit and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

A STEAMER to be named later.

FOR SEYCHELLES AND EAST AFRICA.

A STEAMER to be named later.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.

(Direct.)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Strait Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.

31st October 1914.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS OF THE ANCHOR LINE.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay about.
S. S. Massilia	5094	J. Thomson	31st Oct. 1914
S.S. Olympia	5124	J. L. Henderson	6th Nov. „
S.S. Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st „

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1915.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay about.
S.S. Castalia	6388		9th Feb. 1915
S.S. Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	24th „ „
S.S. Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	15th March „
S.S. Olympia	5124	J. L. Henderson	26th March „
S.S. Circassia	6722	C. F. Osborne R.D. R. N. R.	15th April
S.S. Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	27th April „
S.S. Castalia	6388	....	8th May „
S.S. Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	29th May „

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	578	924
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	658	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	446	...

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include free passage by B. I. S. N Coy's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Agents, Bombay.

F. CORNAGLIA.

BOMBAY & POONA.

Caters for large and small parties in his usual Recherche style.

Prices Moderate.

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Manufacturing Confectioner and Caterer,

83, 85, Medows Street, and 7, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

Arsenal Road, Poona.

Telegrams "Cornaglia": Telephone No. 42.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED

Esplanade Road, Fort BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,100,000

Head Office.
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.
Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisumu
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius.
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

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are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

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payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

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The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities

JAMES SMITH,
Acting Manager.
Post Box 141

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED

(Incorporated in Great Britain.)

TOTAL FUNDS...............£19,618,135

ANNUAL INCOME.............£7,542,708

FIRE, LIFE, MARINE, PROFITS AND MOTOR CAR INSURANCE

Send for Prospectus and Particulars to:—

G. M. ROSS, Resident Secretary
Royal Insurance Buildings, BOMBAY

Or. T. H. MOORE & Co., Chief Agents
Hummum St., Fort,
BOMBAY.

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(SCOTLAND.)

B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS.

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B. O. C. PETROL	B. O. C. CANDLES.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS	B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES.	B. O. C. WAX.

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SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street

P. O. Box 203. *Telephone Nos.* 102 & 1439.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

From,
D. NAPIER & SON, Ltd.
Manufactures, of Napiers Motors

To
Messrs. MARCKS & Co.,
43, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

DEAR SIRS,

We have pleasure in sending herewith a pamphlet reproducing the Royal Automobile Club Certificate issued in connection with an exceedingly severe trial carried out over country practically identical to Colonial conditions on a 20 H.P. four cylinder "NAPIER" Standard Extra Strong Colonial chassis, fitted with Torpedo body, Glass Wind Screen, Cape Cart Hood, Lamps &c.

The trials covered a total distance of 806 miles over Heather covered common land in the County of Surrey, used by the British Army for Manœuvres, consequently severe pitfalls awaited the car on all sides viz hidden trenches as used by the Infantry and Artillery etc. The route taken during the four days trials, was devoid of any road or semblance thereto, not even tracks existed, long stretches of sand were encountered, 14 inches deep and likewise peaty bogs, with mud equally as deep.

The Colonial "NAPIER" did its work excellently in spite of these difficulties and successfully negotiated this difficult country each day, including accents and descents having exceptionally severe gradients which necessitated the car being driven on first speed for some distance. Taking this into consideration, and the arduous nature of the work, it is surprising that the petrol consumption works out at 14·34 per gallon, and the average speed on the journey (running time only) 15·1 miles per hour.

To and from this testing ground, the river "Wey" was each day forded, the maximum depth being 30 inches.

After this severe test was completed, in order to prove its capabilites with standard ratio of gear, the Car, without any change being effected to chassis or body was driven to the Brooklands Racing Track, where it was timed over the Flying half-mile, the speed obtained being 30·52 miles per hour.

The opinions expressed by the Members of the Press who accompanied the car, will be of interest to you as being interested in the sale of Napier Cars and will be a conclusive proof that the Extra Strong Colonial "Napier" is constructed to withstand the roughest treatment that it is likely a car will be subjected to in your country, and by reading the enclosed "Appreciations" received from owners of this World famous Car, will be a further proof of the satisfaction they give.

If you will advise us the quantity of both the R. A. C. Test and Appreciation Booklets you would wish to have for circulation in your district, we shall have pleasure in forwarding same at our earliest convenience upon receipt of your reply.

Assuring you always of our best attention.

We are, Dear Sirs,
Yours faithfully.
D. NAPIER & SON, LIMITED.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.

Sole Agents:—Napier Cars.

BOMBAY & POONA.

THE MOTOR UNION.

INSURANCE Co., Ld.,
WHICH WAS
Founded by Motorists for Motorists
OFFERS
Special Comprehensive Policy

Some special features are:

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Prospectus and rates on application to—

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General Agent,
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Telephone: 2352. Tel. Address "Baltic"
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BY APPOINTMENT.

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ACCIDENT FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LTD.

(INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN.)

Assets Exceed.........Rs. 3,75,00,000
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FIRE	ACCIDENT & SICKNESS
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(P. O. Box 112.)
Manager for India—G. M. ROSE.

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THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	„ 30,000,000
RESERVED FUND	19,250,000

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Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsien	Liaoyang	Osaka
Changchun	Calcutta	Pekin
Dairen (Dalney)	London	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Hankow	Lyons	San Francisco
Harbin	Fengtien (Mukden)	Shanghai
Hongkong	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tientsin
Kobe	New York (Cal. U.S.A.)	Tokyo
Los Angeles		Tsingtau

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

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THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorized and Issued ...	Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Subscribed	Rs. 19,56,600
Capital Paid up	Rs. 11,42,735
Reserve Fund	Rs. 10,60,000

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Branches—

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkote, Patalia, and Srinagar.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interests which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

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Manager.

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SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES may be had on application to—

The Manager "Bombay Chronicle."

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ACCOUNTANCY, AUDITING & COMMERCIAL TRAINING, Term 3 Months to 3 Years. Fees: Rs. 15 to Rs. 300. Candidates for L. C. C. Examinations in Accountancy, Banking, &c., are enrolled at Reduced Fees. Apply COMMERCIAL CORPORATION, LTD., 53, Medows St., Fort, Bombay. 4271

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

PIANOS:—MR. A. F. SOUNDY having severed his connections with MESSRS. SOUNDY & CO., Ltd., Music Warehouse, is now prepared to undertake TUNINGS and REPAIRS to all makes of PIANOS, ORGANS, HARMONIUMS, etc. Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply A. F. SOUNDY, "Sea Croft," Colaba Reclamation, Bombay. 2450

WANTED.

WANTED another to share office in Hornby Road. Apply to Box No. 970 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 4260

WANTED to advance a LOAN upto Rs. 10,000 on good security. Apply to Box No. 977, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4276.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—European of middle age seeks employment in Parsee family. Apply to Box No. 549, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3009

A COMPETENT AND EXPERIENCED MANAGING CLERK required for a Solicitors' firm. Apply stating terms and qualification to Box No. 971, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4261

WANTED Students desirous of appearing in SHORT-HAND TYPEWRITING & BOOK-KEEPING EXAMINATIONS of A. B. T. and I.O.C. to be held in December, are requested to register their names at LENTIN'S COMMERCIAL INSTITUTIONS. 288 HORNBY ROAD. 2490

WANTED GRADUATES for the J. L. NEW ENGLISH SCHOOL, Ahmedabad, Pay Rs. 50 per mensem. Binding 2 years' stay in the school. Apply sharp, stating age, experience and nationality with copies of certificates to KHUSALDAS G. PATELL, Honorary Secretary. 4238

WANTED.—DOUGLAS MOTOR CYCLE 2-speed, 1913, or 1914. State Particulars and absolutely lowest price for immediate cash BIGG-WITHER, ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., Graham's Building, Bombay. 4250

WANTED immediately for THE PALITANA STATE, KATHIAWAR a thoroughly qualified ENGINEER. Man with knowledge of Guzerati preferred. Pay up to Rs. 800 month according to qualifications, with free furnished quarters. Apply with copies of testimonials regarding character and capability, and stating age, caste (if Indian), and what pay expected, to THE ADMINISTRATOR, Palitana State, Kathiawar. 4236

WANTED temporarily, an experienced European or Anglo-Indian Typist on Rs. 100 a month. Preference will be given to one having a knowledge of Shorthand. Applications should state age, educational qualifications and record of previous service, if any, and should be accompanied with testimonials (which will be returned). Applications will be received up to November 10th. Apply to the DEPUTY INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE, C. I. D., Bankipur. 3031

WANTED a EUROPEAN STORE KEEPER for the Public Works Stores Division, Madras. The pay of the post will be Rs. 200—10—250 per mensem, the increment being biennial, for approved service, with a conveyance allowance of Rs. 30 per mensem.

The appointment is a permanent non-pensionable one.

2. The Selected candidates will be granted the benefit of a Provident Fund, and will have to furnish a security of Rs. 1,000.

3. Applications should reach the Undersigned on or before the 15th November, 1914, stating qualifications and age, and enclosing copies of testimonials.

J. M. LACEY,
Supg. Engineer, V Circle.

Office of the Supg. Engr.,
V Circle, Chepauk.
Madras, 24th October, 1914. 3029

WANTED.

MANICURE—Experienced English lady manicurist desires clients, terms moderate. Apply to Box. No. 550, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 3039

WANTED—Buyers to purchase a running profitable round concern in Bombay. Those willing to invest about Rs. 1,25,000 need write to Box No. 975 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 4270

EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY for CAPITALIST (Lady or Gentleman) to join a businessman in profitable business. No risk. Easy business. Large profits. Apply stating age and experience to Box No. 978 Advt. Dept "Bombay Chronicle." 4282

WANTED—To rent, HALF COTTAGE 2 rooms and bathroom, Rs. 15 per month, suit retired couple, West End of Kalyan New Bridge, shady, cool, healthy, absolutely free from dwellings and noise, partly furnished. Apply to MRS. BLAINE BRIDGE COTTAGE, Kalyan. 1288

WANTED.—Chronic Sufferers who have tried all cures in vain to consult me. Treatment and medicines free to poor patients during October and November months.

DR. H. HOLST,
309, Hornby Road, (opp. Petit Library),
Hours 11-3; week days only. 4241

APPLICATIONS are invited by the industries and Commerce Committee of the Mysore Economic Conference for the post of Tile Expert. The pay will depend on qualifications and the engagement will be from year to year terminable at 3 months' notice on either side. Apply stating terms with testimonials, to the SECRETARY, Industries and Commerce, "RINGWOOD" High Ground, Bangalore. 3030

CINEMA THEATRE CIRCUIT.—Enormous Profits—Experienced European Management. Required capitalist to finance up to Rs. 1,00,000 to open 4 new theatres in Mofussil. Capital fully secured by first charge. Half Profits offered up to and including formation of Ltd. Co. Bonafide proposition. Fullest investigation allowed. Particulars at interview only. "Cinema," Box No. 967, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4247

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—HAND PRESS for pressing full pressed bales of cotton, hemps, etc. A rare opportunity. Apply JAMASJI & MANECKJI, 158, Foras Road, Napier Foundry, Byculla. 4242

FOR SALE—A VIS-A-VIS in good condition and Waler mare Rs. 750 or reasonable offer. Apply to Box No. 548 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 2650

BONA-FIDE AUCTION TO-MORROW at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Lohar Chawl, Nassar Hassam's shop of a large lot of Baba Motor cars, Folding carts, presentation and fancy articles etc. Refer to Mehta's Auction Column. 4289

WALNUTS 9 lbs. nett, Rs. 3, Honey 5 lbs. Rs. 4 by V. P. Parcel Post, all charges included. Dried apple rings, 8 annas a lb. plus postage and packing. Apply to CAPTAIN BANON, the Manali Orchards, Kulu, Panjab, Telegrams, "Banon-Kulu." 4143

FOR SALE.—ONE DIESEL OIL ENGINE of Triple cylinders, 240 B. H. P. with all accessories. Slightly used, in perfect working order. For further particulars apply to MILL MANAGER.
CROWN SPG. & MFG., CO., LTD. 4246

FOR SALE.—Owner gone Home. 20 H. P. "VAUXHALL" Car, 4-cylinder, dual ignition, roomy 5-seater special touring body with Aster back seat screen, spare wheel and usual fittings—Recently thoroughly overhauled—Cost over Rs. 10,000 will accept Rs. 5,500. Apply 873 C/o "Bombay Chronicle." 3889

COMPULSORY SALE.—1 Ch. W. G. THE GUN, by Rifleite, 7 yrs. I. P. A. C., very well measured, a first class tournament pony, well bred, perfect mouth and manners and very fast, believed absolutely sound. Rs. 1,500 or offer.

2. Br. W. G. THE GUN, 16.1, 7 yrs. a very handsome well bred horse, perfect mouth and paces, magnificent jumper, fast, should easily win steeple-chases, only sold as objects to mounted firing, otherwise quiet. Believed absolutely sound. Rs. 1,200.

3. A pair of Rampur long DOGS, tackle anything excellent workers, very fast and give good sport. Very friendly dogs. The pair, Rs. 60.

4. A 12 bore HAMMERLESS EJECTOR GUN by Edwinson Green of Cheltenham and Gloucester. Whitworth compressed fluid steel barrels, left choke rubber heel pad, walnut stock, finish and every thing the best, in solid leather case with implements, as new. Cost £59. Offers.

5. 405 Winchester RIFLE with Lyman Sights, rubber heel pad and 50 rds, very little used, Rs. 80

6. .256 Mannlicher, sighted by A. and N. Stores, London, absolutely accurate, very little used Rs. 75.

7. B. S. A. No 1 AIR RIFLE, as new, with automatic target, Rs. 36.

8. An Infantry Officer's SWORD with leather and steel scabbards, Rs. 35.

9. Haye's "Points of the Horse," new, Rs. 15.

10. Complete set of PASHTU BOOKS, as new, Rs. 20.

11. One Kangaroo hide Polo Saddle, complete, excellent condition, Rs. 45.

12. 3 English hog-skin POLO SADDLES, complete, excellent condition, each Rs. 45.

13. A first grade 12ft. Mahseer Rod, cork handle, rubber butt, two tops, Rs. 24.

14. An 11ft. Fly Rod (green), two tops Rs. 15.

15. Two high grade 4 inch reels with 200 yds. and 150 yds. best line, respectively, Rs. 30 and Rs. 25.

13, 14, 15 new last August.

16. A dozen brand new polo sticks, 54 inch, bamboo cigar heads, American Rubber tape handle, whippy canes, cost Rs. 24, Rs. 15.

N. M. MARTIN,
Central India Horse,
3026 Goona Cantt. C. I.

FOR SALE.

ONE 12 H. P. four seater MOTOR CAR for immediate sale. Perfect order Owner leaving Bombay. Will take Rs. 2,200. Apply to Box No. 969 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 4253

FOR SALE an ENGLISH VIS-a-VIS. Coupe wheels; all newly done up; good as new; light and elegant. Apply to Mr. PRESS, COACH FACTORY oppo. Kandavadi, Girgaum Road. 2620

TO-DAY, GRAND AUCTION SALE.—Blackwood open carved and latest design, New pattern furniture Chestorfield sofas, silverware etc., etc., at "GOOL MANSION" Mayo Road, near Flora Fountain. 4285

FOR SALE.—Ten 22 B. S. A. miniature RIFLES, chambered to take Long Rifle Cartridge.

Price Rs. 20 each.

Also 4,400 rounds miniature ammunition. Price annas eleven per hundred.

Apply QUARTER MASTER, 81st Pioneers, Belgaum. 3003

BARGAIN for IMMEDIATE SALE—A new 14-16 H. P. BRITON MOTOR CAR, 4-seated torpedo body with hood and wind screen; 4-cylinders thermo-syphon water cooled engine with zenith carburretor. Car open to inspection and trial daily from 9 to 6 o'clock at Bombay Electrical Co., 9 Medows Street, Fort.

LATEST MODEL OVERLAND MOTOR CARS—We can OFFER balance of stock at very low prices to clear 25-30 h.p. 4 cylinder, quick detachable rims, fully equipped, silent running, economical upkeep, going at bargain prices. Only a limited number, apply immediately:—

AMERICAN AUTOMOBILE COMPANY,
35, Medows Street,
Bombay. 3979

TO BE LET

TO BE LET—2ND FLOOR lately occupied by The Parsi Press on Frere Road, Fort. Apply next door No. 105. 4284

TO BE LET well lighted, airy and commodious Bungalow, "JER VILLA," Wodehouse Road, Fort. Apply Mr. N. PEEROZSHAW, SOLICITOR, 48, Medows Street, Fort. 4274

TO LET at MATHERAN a secluded bungalow near Amin Lodge. Situation high and cool. Four bed-rooms and one sitting room. Apply A. H. GHIAWALLA, Bohra Bazaar, Fort, Bombay. 4255

TO LET HALF a FLAT consisting of 2 large furnished bed-rooms with lavatory attached. Use of veranda. Electric Light & Fans, Separate kitchen. Furnished Rs. 175, Unfurnished Rs. 125. Apply to Box No. 976, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4275.

TO BE LET—FOUR FLATS at once or from 1st NOVEMBER, at 61, 63, 65, Morland Road, Byculla, for Europeans, Good accommodation and moderate rent Apply to MOHAMEDALLY ADAMJEE PEERBHOY Esq., Tardeo. 4047

NOTICES.

INDIAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

AN EXAMINATION will be held in Bombay, Karachi, Poona and Belgaum on MONDAY, the 16th November, 1914 for forty appointments as probationers in the European and Anglo-Indian portion and ten appointments in the Indian portion of the Signalling establishment of the Indian Telegraph Department, Bombay Circle. Candidates should be between the ages of 15 and 20 in the case of boys and between 16 and 20 of girls, and must have passed the VII Standard of a European School and the VI of an English teaching school. They will be examined in Dictation only, at the Local Telegraph Office. Applications accompanied by birth, school and nationality certificates in original (nationality certificates not required in case of Indians), must be made to the Postmaster General, Telegraph Traffic Branch, Bombay, so as to reach him on or before the 6th November 1914. No applications will be considered unless accompanied with the certificates mentioned above in original. Candidates should state where they wish to be examined. Probationers will receive an allowance of Rs. 20/- per mensem while under training extending over a period of twelve months and if successful in the final examination will be appointed as Telegraphists.

C. BABINGTON,
For Postmaster-General,
Telegraph Traffic Branch, Bombay.
Bombay 23rd October, 1914.
4221

MARSLAND PRICE AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of MARSLAND PRICE & COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Registered office of the Company No. 65, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th November, 1914, at 5-30 p.m., for adopting Annual Report and Balance Sheet for the past year, electing two Directors, appointing Auditors and declaring a dividend.

By Order of the Board,
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS & CO., Agents,
65, Apollo Street, Fort
Bombay, 30th October 1914. 4292

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

NOTICE.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of members will be held at the Club House on WEDNESDAY, the 11th November, 1914, at 6-30 p.m.

R. A. CARRUTHERS, Colonel,
4235 Secretary.

NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 1038 OF 1913.

The FIRM of KUPPA DOLLA and COMPANY, of Bombay, carrying on business as money-lenders at Pydhownie, outside the Fort, for themselves and on behalf of all the other creditors of PARWATIBAI, widow of GORDHANDAS RAGHUNATHDAS, who was carrying on business in the name, style or firm of Raghunath Tarachand ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

1. PARWATIBAI, widow of GORDHANDAS RAGHUNATHDAS, of Bombay Bania, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at De Lisle Road, outside the Fort, carrying on business under the style or firm of Raghunath Tarachand. 2. The firm of Jugmohundas Ranchordas, of Bombay, carrying on business at Mulji Jetha Cloth Market, outside the Fort ..... Defendants.

NOTICE is hereby given under O 1, R 8, that the plaintiffs above-named have filed this suit on behalf of themselves and all other creditors of Bai Parwatibai, widow of Gordhandas Raghunathdas, who was carrying on business under the name, style or firm of Raghunath Tarachand praying for the following reliefs:—

(a) That it may be declared that the mortgage, dated 6th July, 1912, executed by the 1st defendant in favour of the 2nd defendant firm is void and inoperative as against the plaintiffs.

(b) That it may be declared that the said firm of Kuppa Dolla and Co., are entitled to recover the moneys due to them by attachment of the moneys in the hands of the Receivers in Suit No. 59 of 1909.

(c) That if necessary the 2nd defendant firm may be directed to refund all moneys recovered by them from the said Receivers.

(d) That in the alternative and in the event of its being held that the said mortgage of 6th July, 1912, be valid it may be declared that the same is operative to the extent of Rs. 12,000 only and that the said firm of Kuppa Dolla and Co. are entitled to recover their claim out of the balance in the hands of the said Receivers.

(e) That the defendants or either of them may be ordered to pay the plaintiffs' costs of the suit.

(f) That the plaintiffs may have such further and other relief as this Hon'ble Court may think fit.

And that the hearing of the suit has been fixed for Monday, 9th November, 1914.

Dated this 27th day of October, 1914.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
For Prothonotary.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
The 27th day of October, 1914.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

Messrs. MEHTA, DALPATRAM & LALJI,
4294 Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 304 of 1914.

THE FIRM OF KUPPA DOLLA & Co. of Bombay carrying on business as money lenders at Pydhownie outside the Fort for themselves and on behalf of all the other creditors of Parwatibai widow of Gordhandas Raghunathdas who was carrying on business in the name style or firm of Raghunath Tarachand .....Plaintiffs.

vs.

PARWATIBAI widow of GORDHANDAS RAGHUNATHDAS of Bombay Bania Hindu Inhabitant now residing at Navi Khadki in Porebunder Kathiawar carrying on business under the style or firm of Raghunath Tarachand and (2) SHAH VIRJI MADHOWJI of Bombay a share broker residing at Holi Chakla within the Fort of Bombay but at present temporarily residing at Porebunder in Kathiawar .....Defendants.

NOTICE is hereby given under O 1 R 8 that the plaintiffs abovenamed have filed this suit on behalf of themselves and all other creditors of Bai Parwatibai widow of Gordhandas Raghunathdas who was carrying on business under the name style or firm of Raghunath Tarachand praying for the following reliefs:—

(a) That it may be declared that the mortgage dated 8th August 1912 executed by the 1st defendant in favour of the 2nd defendant is void and inoperative as against the plaintiffs.

(b) That it may be declared that the said firm of Kuppa Dolla and Co. are entitled to recover the moneys due to them by attachment of the moneys in the hands of the Receiver in Suit No. 59 of 1909.

(c) That in the alternative and in the event of its being held that the said mortgage of the 8th of August 1912 is valid it may be declared that the same is operative to the extent of Rs. 4,000 only and that the said firm of Kuppa Dolla and Co. are entitled to recover their claim out of the balance in the hands of the said Receivers.

(d) That the defendants or either of them may be ordered to pay the plaintiffs' costs of the suit.

(e) That the plaintiffs may have such further or other relief as this Hon'ble Court may think fit.

And that the hearing of the suit has been fixed for Monday 9th November 1914.

Dated this 27th day of October, 1911.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
For Prothonotary.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
The 27th day of October, 1914.

Messrs. MEHTA DALPATRAM & LALJI,
4293 Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of a Chief Storekeeper to manage and supervise the Stores Department.

The pay of the post is Rs. 750/- rising by annual increments to Rs. 1000/- plus Rs. 100/- House Allowance. Leave under European Service Leave Rules.

The person appointed will be required to subscribe to the Trustees' Provident Fund.

Applicants must be of European birth, over 30 and under 40 years of age, have received their education in England and possess a good knowledge of accounts and office organisation.

Applications should state age and qualifications and be accompanied by copies of testimonials and should be addressed to the Chief Engineer, Port Trust, Ballard Road.

The selected candidates will be required to join as soon as possible after appointment.

Applications will be received up to 12 noon on 10th November 1914.

By order of the Trustees,
A. C. W. FOSBERY, M. Inst. C. E.,
4273 Ag. Chief Engineer.

NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of NANGSEY NANJI WASTE cotton broker. ..... Deceased.

PASSOO DEWJI of Bombay Jain Hindu Inhabitant residing at Mandvi outside the Fort of Bombay, son of the brother of the deceased. Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT KNIGHT, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Twenty-third day of October in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Fourteen and in the fifth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI.
The 26th day of October 1914.

Messrs. DASTUR & CO.,
4281 Petitioners' Attorneys.

THE GOA COIR AND OIL MILLS CO., LD., BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at 4 p.m., (S. T.), on SUNDAY, the 8th of November, 1914, at the YOUNG MEN'S HINDU ASSOCIATION ROOMS, Amroli House, Girgaum Back Road, for transacting the following business:—

1. To adopt the Report and Balance of the Company up to the end of the October, 1914.
2. To consider the advisability of winding up the Company voluntarily and to appoint liquidator with all necessary powers.
3. To consider any proposal that may be put forward in the interests of the Company.
4. To transact any other business that may be placed before the meeting.

M. R. BODAS,
Managing Director,
Goa Coir & Oil Mills Co., Ltd.,
4291 Bombay.

THE NEW HALL SERMON.

"The Prophetic word of God. It's Inspiration and Fulfilment."

BY EVANGELIST W. R. FRENCH.

Sunday, November, 1st. 6-30 P. M.

A cordial invitation is extended to you to join in these most interesting studies on the Prophecies.

THE NEW HALL,
APOLLO BUNDER,
Opposite Watson's Annexe.

AUCTION SALE.

D'LAL M. & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF TEAK & BLACK WOOD MAHOGANY POLISHED RICH FURNITURE AND CROCKERY AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.)

Messrs. D'LAL M & CO., will sell by public auction at their rooms in El. Circle, Fort near Kemp & Co. THIS DAY SATURDAY at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), the teak and black wood mahogany polished carved furniture and crockery. Furniture such as dining tables, arm and armless chairs fancy velvet and tapestry lined drawing room suites, flower pot stands, chest of drawers in two pieces, bamboo chairs and teapoys, blackwood half tables, teak, and black wood round tables, marble top tables, phonograph with 40 bangles, oil painting pictures, book stands, cricket bats, tennis bat, easy chairs, meat safe, fancy wall pegs, dinner set, fancy cases, table lamps, jars, etc. etc.

The above property is on view. The property of Mr. F. B. Adams and others.

D'LAL M. & CO.
Auctioneers.

31st October, 1914.

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY.

SHARE, STOCK, EXCHANGE BROKERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

EVERY description of shares and securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given to Investors. Investors' referee sent on application. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. All orders promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.

Fixed and Short period Deposits arranged with Banks, Firms and Mills.

Loans arranged on shares and approved security.

Life and Fire Insurance effected with first class English and Indian Companies.

Agency business of all sorts undertaken.

Address:—31, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telegraphic Address:—"SURETY," Bombay.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 31st instant at 2-30 p. m., (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by public auction at Gool Mansion, Mayo road, near the Wellington Fountain (where the kit has been removed for sale) valuable and handsome teak and black wood household furniture, rich glass and crockery ware, best plated ware, dining table arm and without arm chairs, side boards, dumb waiters, carpets, table, hanging, wall and hall lamps, drawing room sofas and chairs fancy mirror back cabinets table ornaments, wall clocks, single and double bedsteads, dressing and wash hand tables almyras, dressing chest of drawers, clothes and gown presses, writing tables, glass door book cases, and stands open carved furniture etc., etc.

The property of T. Fry Esq., of Public Works Department and others.

The property is on view.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 31st instant, at 3-30 p. m., (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods etc.

AT 2 P.M. (S.T.).

1 handsome strong rubber tyred victoria, in good order.

1 second hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram in good order.

1 second hand glass fronted miniature office brougham.

1 bay pony quiet in harness and saddle.

1 grey arab horse 14.2, 7 years, quiet in harness.

TO-MORROW SUNDAY, the 1st prox., at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Chuckla Street (Furniture Bazaar), opposite Crawford Market, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, dining tables, arm and without arm chairs, sideboards, dumbwaiters, crockery stands, small and large sideboards, drawing room sofas and chairs, fancy cabinets, single and double mirror door almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, writing tables, office chairs bentwood chairs, verandah benches, single and double bedsteads, glass door book cases, revolving book stands, single and double meat safes, bath tubs, pieces of silk tapestry and velvet, etc., etc. The property of a merchant closing his business.

The property is on view.

On THURSDAY the 5th proximo, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Beach Manor," Cuffe Parade, Colaba, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture rich glass and crockeryware, best plated ware, dining table, chairs, side boards, chesterfield sofas, fancy cabinets, vases, lamps, carpets, pictures, single and double bedsteads, mirror door almyras, dressing chest of drawers, dresing and washhand tables, Brussels carpets, lamps, wall clocks, blackwood open carved furniture, Singapore cane furniture, bent wood chairs, etc., etc. The property of E. Hoffmeister Esq., of Louis Drefus and Co., and others.

The property of another gentleman:—

One 12-14 H. P. 4-cylinder, 5-seated Argyll motor car; with all accessories, in good working order.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT SECOND MARINE LINE STREET.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on FRIDAY, the 13th proximo, sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises, by order of the mortgagee Messrs. Wamanrao Wasoodeo and Vinayekrao Nanabhai Morranjan and on account and at the risk of Manekbai, widow of Balkrishna Nanabhai, the mortgagor, the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of perpetual Fazindari land or ground (forming a portion of the land registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 8298) together with the messuages, tenement or dweling house standing thereon situate at 2nd Marine Line Street without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 78 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C. Ward No. 2572 and Street Nos. 46 and 48 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East partly by the passage and partly by the property of Byramji Dadabhoy, on or towards the West partly by the passage and partly by the property of Khursetji Hormasji Madon, on or towards the North by the Second Marine Line and on or towards the South by the sweeper's passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Payne and Co., solicitors, at Esplanade Road or to the Undersigned.

BENNETT and Co.

31st October, 1914.

AN EXCELLENT TESTIMONY.

"I CERTIFY with pleasure that the NATIONAL INSURANCE & BANKING COMPANY, Ld., Amritsar, has paid claims on my policies Nos. 712 and 713 promptly and the company is very honest in its dealings. I recommend it to the public.

(Sd.) SHEIKH DANISHMAND SUQRAT.
Extra Assistant Commissioner.
Lahore, 10th October, 1913.

PERSONS intending to make an excellent provision against ACCIDENT, DEATH or OLD AGE at lowest periodical payments need apply sharp to the undermentioned.

WANTED—Active and honest agents and canvassers on liberal terms throughout the island and the presidency of Bombay. Particulars can be had from:—K. ANANT RAM and BROS., Chief Agents, 17-19, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

AUCTION SALE.

MEHTA & CO.

ON GOVERNMENT AND G. I. P RAILWAY LISTS

58, Medows Street, Fort
Telephone No. 125.

SALE ON SUNDAY, 1ST PROXIMO, AT 2-30 p.m.

BONA FIDE SALE.

RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR MERCHANTS AND OTHER RETAIL PURCHASERS TO BUY THEIR STOCK FOR X'MAS AND NEW YEAR PRESENTS.

Messrs. MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction, on SUNDAY, the 1st proximo, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Hira building in Loharchawl near market all the remaining stock in trade and furniture etc., of the shop of Nassarbhoy Hassam Toy merchant on account and at the risk of the first purchaser consisting of a very large lot of fancy and mechanical toys, a large assortment of Baba garries, folding cars, go-carts, Tricycles and horses, and baba motor cars of 2, 5 and 7 seats, figures, a good assortment of pocket and household electric lamps and torches, batteries, a large assortment of alarm and other timepieces, footballs and tubes, cricket sets, hockey sets, a good lot of draught and other games, butter churns, school bags, wall plush brackets, photo frames, braces, belts, birds cages, leather suit cases, thermos bottles, hair and clothes brushes, a large variety of cutlery, assorted Japanese scents, cash boxes, fancy plush and leather writing cases and jewellery and workboxes, a charming lot of presentation platedware consisting of cruets, pickle and jam frames, butter pots, dishes, trays, liquor sets, napkin rings, egg frames, inkstands, biscuit boxes, c. bells, soda syphons, jardiniers, and pots, fancy Japanese goods, and all the furniture of the shop such as show cases, cupboards, benches, tables, chairs, electric lights, fans etc.

The above goods will all be sold off in small lots to suit all the purchasers.

WEEKLY SALE.

On TUESDAY, the 3rd November at 3 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Company, Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms at Medows Street, Fort, a lot of furniture grey and colour piece-goods and sundry.

Furniture such as drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, lined tapestry, cupboards, tables, chairs, teapoys, iron cots, etc.

At 2-30 p.m. (S. T.).

Behind Royal Museum and near the Church and the offices of Messrs. Volkart Brothers.

1 handsome landau by Windover.
1 strong-built English victoria.
1 two-wheeled Cabriolette.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers

31st October, 1914.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

16, Apollo Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 521.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF THE REMAINING STOCK-IN-TRADE OF THE INSOLVENT CONSISTING OF MOTOR CARS, AND A LARGE NUMBER OF ENGLISH IMPERIAL MAKE 3½ H. P. MOTOR BICYCLES WITH SINGLE CYLINDER WORKING BY MAGNET, AS WELL AS BY BATTERIES AND ALL THE USEFUL ACCESSORIES OF CYCLES AND SPECIAL MADE SHOP FURNITURE ETC.

Under instructions from B. N. Lang, Esq., the Official Assignee, Bombay, and the Assignee of the estate and effects of Mr. Jehangir Limji Merchant, an Insolvent, traded in the name of Messrs. J. Langley and Co., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW SUNDAY, the 1st November, 1914, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), all the following remaining stock-in-trade of the said Insolvent at his shop opposite the Kalbadevi Post Office:—

One Bedelia Maker's motor car of Torpedo Shape, in good order 6 Imperial maker's motor cycles of 3½ h. p. with single cylinder working by magnet as well as batteries, one sidecar, 3 Typewriters, Tricycles, Lucas accessories for bicycles, Lubricating Oil, Lamps, Pumps, Toolbags, Bells, Spanners, whistles, English cycle saddles, acetylene lamps, pin proof tyres, Dunlop tyres, Rubber pipes, Horns, bugles, gear cases, pedals, screw, tyres, cement, etc., and the shop furniture such as show cases, tables chairs, cupboards etc.

A deposit of 25 p. c. will be required at the time of sale.

The above goods are on view.

WEEKLY SALE.

ON MONDAY, the 2nd November, 1914 at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by public auction at their rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, the valuable new designed household and office furniture, a great quantity of assorted price goods, sundry goods and horses and carriages and bicycles etc.

Furniture such as drawing room sets of rich tapestry lined spring cushioned sofas and chairs, arm and armless chairs, dress-

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & Co.—(*Contd.*)

ing and writing tables, single and double mirror door almiras, hatstands, towel horse, wall brackets, reclining sofas, marble top tables, fancy teapoys glassware etc.

The property of a European gentleman:—

Spring cushioned rich tapestry lined drawing room set of sofas and chairs, corner cabinets, marble top tables, fancy teapoys, writing table and single glass door almiras.

By order of B. N. Lang Esq., The Official Assignee and the Assignee of the estate and effects of Pacha Densey Mochi, an Insolvent, the followings:—

About 160 pairs assorted boots and slippers about 15 pairs incomplete slippers, 40 pairs wooden lasses, 2 doz. pictures in frames, toy horse, sundry articles etc.

At 2-30 p.m. (S. T.)

2 rubber-tyred light Victorias.
2 rubber tyred light Vis-a-Vis.
1 rubber-tyred Brougham.

At 3 p.m. (S. T.)

Several secondhand and new bicycles for gents.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 31st October, 1914.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

Charni Road. **To-Night!** Tel. No. 1271

ONE OF THE WORLD'S GREATEST MASTERPIECES

THE THREE MUSKETEERS.

8,000 Feet—7 Parts—Complete.

A Series of Exceedingly Thrilling Incidents from the world-read Novel

BY ALEXANDER DUMAS.

N. B.—This Drama has been produced by the **Aquila Coy.** of Torino, famous for its feature films, and is **entirely different** from any other production of the same name, shown before in Bombay.

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It fascinates everyone, because each character is pulsating with intense life.

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These films featur :

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This is the most gigantic struggle tha the world has ever seen, and that by the cinema alone is it possible to be bro ht into close tou h wi h Epoch-making Event which will ing d th ough the A es as noth ng else in the Histo y of th Wo ld.

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The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

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Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balance up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Sums above Rs 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

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Interest at 4 per cent. per annum allowed on deposits fixed for 12 months. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising interest and Dividends when due

A. SCOTT SMITH.
Manager

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CAPITAL PAID UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum from December 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

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STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time on the 30th October 1914, was 30.148 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.18 inch. for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 88 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature or correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all aneroid reading should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the steam at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by 0.10 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer raeding given above.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

High Water							Low Water.					
Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time			Depth on Nil		Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time			Depth on Nil	
	Oct		h.	m.	ft.	in.	Oct		h.	m.	ft.	in.
F.	30	m	9	10	26	1	30	m	2	50	19	7
			9	52a	26	4			3	20a	17	4
S.	31	m	9	43	26	2	31	m	3	31	19	5
	Nov.		10	25a	27	0	Nov		3	48a	16	9
Sun.	1	m	10	11	26	8	1	m	4	6	19	3
			10	55a	27	6			4	14a	16	3
M.	2	m	10	38	26	4	2	m	4	39	19	2
			11	25a	27	11			4	40a	15	11
Tu.	3	m	11	5	26	4	3		5	11	19	1
			11	55a	28	[illegible]			5	6a	15	9
W	4	m	11	33	26	[illegible]	4	m	5	43	19	2
									5	33	15	8
Th.	5	m	0	26	28	2	5	m	6	15	19	5
			0	2a	26	0			6	1a	15	10

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Oct.		Sunrise		Sunset
„ 30 (Friday)	„	6h. 38m.	„	6h. 7m.
„ 31 (Saturday)	„	6h. 39m.	„	6h. 7m.
Nov. 1 (Sunday)	„	6h. 39m.	„	6h. 6m.
„ 2 (Monday)	„	6h. 39m.	„	6h 6m
„ 3 (Tuesday)	„	6h 40m.	„	6h. 5m.
„ 4 (Wednesday)	„	6h 40m.	„	6h. 5m.
„ 5 (Thursday)	„	6h. 41m.	„	6h. 4m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Last Quarter 1914 Oct. 12th 3h. 33m. p.m. New Moon 1914 Oct. 19th, 0h 35m p m. First Quarter 1914 Oct. 26th. 3h. 14. o. m. a.m Full Moon 1914 Nov. [illegible]

The Master of the St. Veronica, Captain Jamieson, which arrived in Colombo on the 21st instant, states that he saw nothing whatever either of the Emden or of the vessels which she sank recently. This was particularly fortunate for him, as he had a cargo of 6.500 tons of coal on board. He left the Tyne on the 19th September, but the run from Suez to Colombo occupied 13 days and 19 hours. He did not keep to the usual tract of steamers, and met with no adventures, though he could not have been very far off the Emden.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Oct. 30.

Rainfall due to a disturbance affecting the north-west, occurred chiefly in the south-east Punjab, along the western Himilayas. The new disturbance has given some rain in Baluchistan. Rainfall continued also in the south of the Peninsula.

No development has taken place in the disturbed conditions in the south of the bay.

The chief rainfall amounts are:—Ambala one inch; Simla a half; Murree, two; Srinagar, three quarters; Sonamarg and Kalat, one; Cochin, one and a half; Negapatam, Cuddalore and Madras, two.

Forecast:—Decrease of rainfall in east Punjab.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 30th October 1914, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the east Punjab and fairly general in the north Punjab; Rawalpindi has had 0.29 in., Ambala 0.90 in., Hissar 0.24 in., and Delhi 0.26 in. Skies are clear at Lahore and Hissar and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature is normal at Delhi but over the rest of the division it is in excess at night but is in moderate to considerable defect during the day.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature is in excess during the day at Jhansi and at night at Agra and Mainpuri.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is in excess in Upper Sind. Day temperature is 15 deg. F below normal at Jacobabad; night temperature is generally in excess.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or very lightly clouded. Temperature is in excess in Central India West.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Day temperature is in excess except at Raipur and Chanda.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded. The air is drier than usual. Day temperature is in excess.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear in the north Bombay Deccan and lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is in excess at some stations.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been nearly general on the south Madras Coast and in south Malabar and fairly general in the inland districts of south-east Madras. The disturbance in the north-west India and Baluchistan has given nearly general rain in the east Punjab; in the north Punjab and Baluchistan, however, rainfall due to it has decreased considerably, while in the Upper Sind precipitation has ceased. It is now disappearing. Conditions are unsettled in the south of the Bay of Bengal. Weather is slightly disturbed in Persia also; light rain has fallen at Jask and seas are very rough there.

Nearly general rain is likely on the south Madras Coast and fairly general rain elsewhere in south-east Madras and in Malabar. A few showers are possible in the submontane districts of the Punjab and in the United Provinces.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on FRIDAY, the 30th of October, 1914.

Stations.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity 8 A M	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation 1st June to date
PERSIAN-GULF—						
Bushire Do. (29th)	82.8	67.5	56	..	0.0	−0.09
Jask	87.1	74 0	83	0.11	0.89	0.80
Muskat Do. (29th)	96.2	81.4	51	..	0.55	0.81
PUNJAB—						
Multan	82 1	64.5	75		9.71	4.97
Rawalpindi	66 6	64.0	87	0.29	28 21	5.41
Lahore	77 5	60 2	79		21.05	5.79
Hissar	87 9	61 8	80	0.24	19 02	
Ambala	85 7	61 1	7.	0.90	4 5	10 84
Delhi	88.2	68.	84	0.26	29.82	6.10
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	93.	67.8	72		29.6	4.66
Mainpur	91 9	65.2	89	0.04	24.78	0 23
Jhansi	96 6	64.	52	..	24.8	−10.40
Cawnpore	88.4	68.9	73	..	28.8	−5.22
Allahabad	90.2	62.	57	..	36.24	−0.87
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobad	79.1	64.8	80	..	5.11	2.85
Karachi	87 9	78 2	70	..	6.85	0.72
Ajmer	87.8	67 2	62	..	18 79	−0.26
Jaipore	95 0	69 4	54	..	24.50	2.59
Kotah	95.0	69.5	52	..	24.64	−1.76
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—.						
Bhuj	96.6	68 (	55	..	11.25	−2.29
Dwarka	91.3	74.	78	..	17.16	3.47
Veraval	80.4	70 8	60	.	27.17	9.74
Rajkot	94.9	68.	49	..	84.51	8.67
Bhavnagar Para	95.8	67.2	56	..	39.1	19 28
Surat	97 1	70.	61	..	57 65	17.02
Ahmedabad	96.2	71.	56	..	89.72	10.60
Deesa	98.0	63 8	51	..	26.58	3.21
Neemuch	92.3	68 (	50	..	29.15	1.88
Indore	91 4	63 7	52	..	26.86	−4.92
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	88.8	61.3	7(	.	47.21	−4.94
Saugor	92 2	60 (	44	..	32.11	−11.06
Hoshangabad	92.	64.	6	..	43.90	−2.76
Khandwa	94.5	64.9	55	..	31.18	2.89
Akola	94.4	66 5	51	..	26 64	−3.57
Amraoti	92.3	67.8	6	..	31.93	0 84
Nagpur	9 .3	65	56	..	39.82	−5 50
Chanda	88	61.4	2	..	35 74	−18 56
Raipur	88.2	64 0	71		41.43	−4.75
KONKAN—						
Bombay	91 0	77	68	.	81 20	10 79
Ratnagiri	97.	3	45	..	12565	26 46
Mormugao	96 2	0 1	7.		11356	23 68
Karwar	91 7	7 9	91		14687	29.70
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	93 9	62	51	..	27.21	6.36
Ahmednagar	90 4	59.1	51	.	17.89	−2.49
Poona	90 0	1 5	6	..	30.08	5.80
Sholapur	94.	62.	49	.	24.18	−2 12
Bijapur	89.	60.3	52	..	13.88	−3 54
Belgaum	85 8	63 3	5	.	80.43	37.52
Aurangabad	91.2	58.	45		25 05	−0.23
Nizamabad (Indur).	90.1	61 5	8		53 56	15.82
Hyderabad	87.	65.7	36		39.52	12.38
MALABAR AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	90 6	75 4	7	..	14180	26 09
Calicut	87	7 4	90	.	10925	11.15
Cochin	87.9	74 3	2	1 70	86 48	1.04
Colombo	88.8	73.1	96	0.88	35.52	0.43
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	88.8	72.3	92	..	25.75	−5.03
Bellary	91 8	68 8	70	..	15 20	0 68
Cuddapah	90 7	68.8	79	.	20 08	−3.72
Madras	76.4	8.	96	1.99	38 09	11.34
Bangalore	91.1	68 1	7		20.20	−5 21
Coimbator	81 6	79 1	77	0.77	12 15	−0.13
Trichinopoly	91 8	73 1	82	0.02	12 17	−6.20
Negapatam	81 3	8	86	1 78	38 94	13.08

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA,

Bombay 29th October 1914.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr. ..	29.919 Inches.
Temperature of Air	84 8 degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75.5 „
Dew Point	71 9 „
Relative humidity of Air	0.656 „
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy 10)	3.4
Maximum temperature of Air	91 0 „
Minimum do. do.	78.4 „
General direction of find from midnight to midnight	N NE,E,ESE,W,WSW,NNE.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	120 miles.

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By

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Proprietors: FELICE BISLERI & Co., Milan, Italy.

Beware of spurious imitations.

The Signature.

To distinguish the *original and genuine Worcestershire Sauce* from the many imitations, see that the signature of Lea & Perrins appears in *White* across the *Red* label on every bottle.

No other sauce has such an exquisitely delicate flavour, or such a reputation among discriminating people in every part of the world.

Lea & Perrins

LEACH & WEBORNY

A. S. Smith, Managing Proprietor.

Telegraphic Add.: "LEACHWEB."

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Perfume, a most unique and delicate perfume from Flowers of France; highly concentrated. One drop of this sweet scent represents the fragrance of a basket of fresh flowers. Adopted by fashionable and aristocratic ladies.

Lavender Water—With musk. Made of best Alps lavender and genuine Tonkin. Always the best. See white label and sprinkler and the guarantee of the

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Princess Street, BOMBAY.

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21st Sunday after Trinity 1st Nov.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Cathedral (St. Thomas the Apostle), Church Gate Street. Clergy: The Venerable C. M. Barham, Archdeacon.—7 a.m. Holy Communion; 7-45 a.m., Matins, 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion (Choral)—Harwood in A. flat; Hymns 435, 428, 553, 537; 5-30 p.m. Children's Service; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon; Canticles—Walmsley in C.; Hymns 428, 447, 437; Collections for Cathedral High Schools. Daly Matins at 7-15 a.m., and Evensong at 5-15 p.m., Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m. On Wednesday Choral Evensong at 6-30 p.m.

St. Mary the Blessed Virgin, Parel.—Chaplain—Rev. H. Martindale, 8 a.m. Matins and Litany; 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon, Preacher: Rev. Arthur French.

Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba.—Chaplain: Rev. C. E. de Coetlogon; 8 a.m., Holy Communion; 10 a.m., Parade Service; 5-15 p.m., Sunday School; 6.30 p.m. Evening Service.

Emmanuel Church, Girgaum.—Clergy: Rev. Canon R. S. Heywood, Rev. H. W. Lea-Wilson, Rev. T. W. Sharpley, Rev. Canon D. L. Joshi and Rev. L. Hari, 8 a.m. Holy Communion; 11 a.m., Morning Prayer, Litany and Sermon; 6-30 p.m. Evening Prayer and Sermon. Collection for Church Expenses and Poor. Marathi Service 9 a.m., Gujerati Service 2-30 p.m.

St. Paul's Kamatipura (S. P. G.), Foras Road—Clergy: Rev. A. J. P. French, M.A., (Hindustani). Rev. J. Martin (Tamil). 7-30 a.m. Matins, Litany and Holy Communion (Urdu); 10 a.m., Matins, Litany and Holy Communion alternately (Tamil); 5 p.m., Evensong (Urdu).

All Saints Church, Malabar Hill. There will be no service until further notice.

Christ Church, Byculla.—Clergy: Rev. R. C. V. Hodge. 7-30 a.m. Holy Communion; 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion (Choral) 5-15 p.m. Children's Service; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon

St. Nicholas Church, opposite Prince's Dock.—Chaplain (Vacant.) 9-45 a.m. Morning Prayer and Holy Communion; 7 p.m. Evening Service and Sermon. Week days: 9 p.m. Evening Prayer.

Holy Trinity Church, Hornby Road. Clergy: Rev. A. L. Bradbury. 8 a.m., Matins and Litany; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

Holy Cross, Umarkadi (Chapel of Ease to St. Peter).—Clergy: Rev. Father Moore; Rev. J. H. Lord and Rev. J. Londhe 6-30 a.m., Holy Communion (English), 7.30 Holy Communion and Sermon (Marathi); 9 a.m., Morning Prayer and Sermon (Guzarati); 6-30 p.m., Evening Service and Sermon (Marathi.)

St. Stephen the Martyr, Bandra Hill.—Chaplain: Rev. H. Martindale. 11 a.m., Matins.

The Good Shepherd, Dharavi (by Sion)—(Chapel of Ease to St. Paul)—Service by the Clergy of St. Paul's 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion or Matins alternately; 5.30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Tamil services conducted by Rev. J. Martyn.

St. Peter's, Mazagon—Clergy: Rev. Fathers Biscoe, Tovey and R. Pearce. 6-30 a.m. Holy Eucharist; 7-15 a.m. Matins and Litany; 8 a.m. Choral Eucharist with Hymns; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Alms for the Poor.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

St. Andrew's Church (Church of Scotland) Apollo Street, Fort Senior Chaplain: Rev. J. Drummond Gordon, B.D., B.S. Junior Chaplain: The Rev. C. R. E. E. Lee, M.A., B. D. 9-30 a.m., Joint Service with United Free Church; 5-15 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service.

United Free Church of Scotland, Wandby Road.—Chaplain: Rev. R. M. Gray, M.A.—9-30 a.m. United Service in St. Andrew's Church; 5 p.m. Sunday School and Bible Classes; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service; Preacher: Rev. R. M. Gray.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Taylor Memorial Methodist Episcopal Back Road.—9 a.m., Morning Service (Marathi). Preacher: Rev. M. B Nikambe; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service (English).

METHODIST.

Taylor Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Clare Road, Byculla. Pastor Rev. W. E. Bancroft. 8-30 a.m., Sunday School; 9-45 a.m., Morning Service; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service; 8-45 p.m. Men's Social Hour in Union Hall.

Bowen Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church Lansdowne Road, Apollo Bunder—Pastor: Rev. A. N. Warner, M.A.—11 a.m., Morning Service. Preacher: Rev. A. N. Warner; 6.30 p.m. Evening Service.

WESLEYAN.

Wesleyan Church, Colaba Causeway.—8-30 a.m., Morning Service; Preacher: Rev. A. Yeomans Wright; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service; Preacher: Rev. Frank Hart; 5 p.m. Sunday School.

Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens.—10 a.m., Morning Service; Preacher: Rev. Frank Hart; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service; Preacher: Rev. A. Yeomans Wright; 5 p.m., Sunday School.

BAPTIST.

Bombay Baptist Church (opposite Post Office) Middle Colaba. Minister Rev. Mr. A E. Hubbard. 9 a.m., Morning Service, Rev. A. E. Hubbard; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service, Rev. A. E. Hubbard; Sunday School from 5 to 6 p.m. Bible Classes for young people, from 5-30 to 6-15 p.m.

CONGREGATIONAL.

American Mission Church—Hume Memorial Church, New Nagpada Road, Byculla—Pastor: Rev. John Malelu. 9 a.m., Sunday School, 10 a.m. Sunday School Teachers' Class; 3.15 p.m. Gospel Spreading Society; 4-30 p.m. Afternoon Service; 5-45 p.m. English Service. Prayer Meeting on Friday at 8-30 p.m.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

R. C. Cathedral, Kalbadevie. Vicar, Rev. Dr. B. De Mone.—7 and 8 30 a.m., Masses; 5-30 p.m. Evening Service.

Holy Name, Wodehouse Road.—Clergy. The Jesuit Fathers, 6 a.m., 7 a.m., 8 a.m., 9 a.m. 6-30 p.m.

St. Anne's Byculla.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers; Vicar, Rev. Father Hutemacher, S. J.—6.30 a.m., 7-30 a.m., 8-30 a.m., 6-30 p.m.

Rosary Church, Mazagon.—Vicar: Rev. M X. Gomes.—Sunday Service, 5-30 a.m., 7 a.m., 9-30 a.m., and 6 p.m. Week days 6-15 a.m., and 6-45 a.m.

Holy Cross Church, Lower Parel, Clergy: Rev. P. E. Saldanha and Rev. J. A. Gomes.—6 a.m., Mass; 8 a.m., High Mass; 6 p.m., Benediction.

Gloria Church, Parel Road, Byculla, Vicar, Very Rev. L. C. Pera, Hours of Mass: 5.30, 7, and 9 a.m.

Church of N. S. de Salvacao, Dadar, Acting Vicar: Rev. J. J. Dias, Sunday Services. Low Masses at 5.30, 7-30 a.m., 9. a.m., Evening Service 4-30 p.m., Daily Masses 6-30 and 7.30 a.m.

Cavel Church (Our Lady of Health). Vicar: Rev. M. D'Sa.—Mass 7 and 8-30 a.m.

Mount Mary's Chapel, Bandra Hill, Bandra.—9-30 a.m. Mass.

Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul, (Barrow's Lane), Girgaum Road—Vicar: Rev. Fr. J. N. Coutinha 5, 5-30, 6.30, 7.30, 8-30 and 10-30 a.m., Masses; 6 p.m., Benediction.

St. Teresa's Chapel, Girgaum Tram Terminus.—Chaplain Rev. D. Remedious.—6-30 a.m., and 7-30 a.m., (Children's Mass); 8.30, 5-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Garrison Church (St. Joseph's Colaba)—Chaplain: Rev. Fr. F. Hillenkamp, S. J., Sunday, 8 a.m., Mass and Sermon; 6-30 p.m. Service of Benediction. Daily Mass at 7 a.m.

Chapel.—Our Lady of Seven Dolours.—New Sonapur. Chaplain Rev. Daniel Fernandes.—7 a.m., Daily Mass; and on Sundays 6 and 8 a.m., with Benetion of Blessed Sacrament.

BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

PEARSE'S SPECIALITIES

FRENCH COFFEE

	Per tin.	Per doz.
1-lb. tins	Rs. 0-12	Rs. 8-8
½ " "	" 0-8	" 4-8
¼ " "	" 0-4	" 2-8

"MOCHA" COFFEE

1-lb. tins	Rs. 1-2	Rs. 12-0
½ " "	" 0-10	" 6-8

TEAS

	Per tin.	Per doz
No. 1 1-lb. tins	Rs. 1-2	Rs. 11-0
No. 2 " "	" 1-0	" 9-0
No. 3 " "	" 0-12	" 8-0

Prices subject to Market fluctuations.

COFFEE Roasted by Gas and Ground by Electricity.

KILN DRIED FLOUR

In 7-lb. Air-Tight Tins Price Rs. 1-2 each. Rs. 12 per dozen. *Packing charges Extra.*

BREAD Made Twice a day, by the only Steam-Bakery in Bombay.

ARMY & NAVY CONTRACTORS. PEARSE & Co. BAKERS, CONFECTIONERS & CATERERS.

APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

WEST END

"Queen Anne"

15" LEVER WATCH

Non-magnetic lever escapement, compensating nickel-steel hair-spring and balance wheel; seven jewels; substantial dust-proof case.

MODEL No. 1
Nickel Silver - Rs. 12
Rolled Gold - Rs. 24

Will stand riding and much knocking about without being affected. Very useful and reliable.

MODEL No. 2.
Nickel Silver - Rs. 13
With leather wrap Rs. 14-8

Recommended for Sporting purposes or travelling, when a valuable watch is exposed to so many risks.

MODEL No. 3. Nickel Silver--Rs. 14-8

WRITE FOR OUR ILLUSTRATED LIST SENT POST FREE.

West-End Watch Co

BOMBAY : CALCUTTA

"BLACK & WHITE"

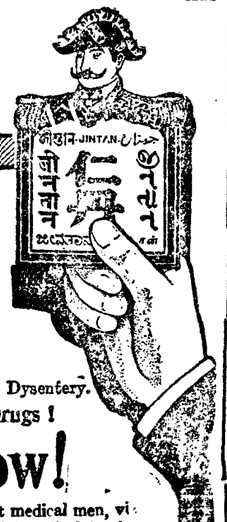
Buchanan's Scotch Whiskies are two standard brands to be found in every quarter of the globe: guaranteed always the highest quality.

AND "RED SEAL"

OBTAINABLE FROM ALL DEALERS AND STORES

JINTAN

wonderful Tonic and Mouth Refresher.



-SPECIAL MERIT OF JINTAN-

As a digestive, it is unequalled and will not disturb the functions of the most delicate stomach.

Its antiseptic properties render it very efficacious in warding off diseases and at the same time it imparts a delightful fragrance to the breath of the user.

By virtue of its aroma, it effectually masks the odour of Tobacco and Alcoholic Spirits.

It acts beneficially on the vocal cords and has found much favour with public speakers, actors, singers and those whose vocation necessitates a severe strain on the throat.

GOOD FOR

Headache, Vertigo, Nausea, Indigestion, Diarrhœa and Dysentery.

Absolutely free from any injurious Drugs!

TRY RIGHT NOW!

Made from the prescription of the following eminent medical men, viz: NORIHIRO MIWA, M. D., Professor of the Imperial Medical Academy. ZENJIRO INOUE, M. D., Professor of the Imperial Medical Academy.

Sole Agents:—JINTAN AGENCY,

PROPRIETOR G. R. CHAUBAL,
Juma Masjid, BOMBAY.

TIRED.

WORN-OUT AND RUN DOWN.

That's what many of us often find ourselves and are so often unable to find the cause. We grow fagged out over the ordinary day's work, listless and lifeless without any reason devoid of energy or ambition; nights are passed sleeplessly. The appetite grows poor, we have no desire for work or even pleasure. Then come troubles of the nerves, the head, the stomach, the liver, bowels, blood, in fact the system is undermined. This wrecking at the system is appalling—but we are all liable to it any time just the same. Blood and nerve diseases are silent and insidious, they come without warning and do deadly work almost unnoticed. At the very first sign of the smallest symptom of such troubles, use that KING OF ALL REMEDIES.

PROF. JAMES' ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS.

In Neurasthenia and the impotance of old age, this remedy gives especially marked results. Energy is in all cases quickly restored.

These Pearls build up the delicate tissues, and bring back to manhood all broken down and weary constitutions. They renew vitality replace weakness with strength, keen wits for dulled brains, and transform the dejected and desponding into healthy and cheerful men and women.

Price per bottle of 40 pills, Rs. 2; 3 bottles Rs. 5-8, V. P. 4 annas extra.

ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL COMPANY, DEPT. B. M.,
155, Jumma Musjid, Market.

COWPER & Co.

BEFORE SPENDING MONEY on glasses of any kind, even if only for the glare, it will be to your advantage to consult us.

We give you Free Services of our Ophthalmic Surgeon.

We warrant all our work to be perfect and furnish glasses at prices reasonable for First Class Work.

COWPER & CO.

Ophthalmic Opticians, next to,
Fort Fire Brigade Station,
77, Hornby Road.

BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND Ltd., ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital of Rs. 1,88,600.

Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives. in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very low scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,

CROMPTONS FANS.

THREE ALUMINIUM BLADES, 60 INCHES SWEEP,

Rs. 83 each.

THREE ALUMINIUM BLADES, 36" INCHES SWEEP,

Rs. 45 each.

THE MOST ECONOMICAL FANS OBTAINABLE

CROMPTONS BOMBAY, Ld.,

35-37, APOLLO STREET,

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

MONEY MARKET.

London, Oct. 29th.

Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 8th August 1914.

Amount Paid into the Bank of England about	£9?0 000
Ceylon Rubber December	2 3¼
Cotton seed	120
Linseed Argentine	42/2
" Bombay	45 6
Calcutta Linseed Nov.-Dec.	46/6

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

London, Thursday, Oct. 29th.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

	£		£
Total Bullion ..	61,873,000	Inc.	1,810,000
Public Deposits ..	24,994,000	,,	9,23?,000
Other do. ..	12?,737,000	Dec.	16.321,000
Govt. Securities ..	19.4?7,000	,,	4.647,000
Other Securities ..	104.868,000	,,	3 920,000
Notes and Gold ..	45,210,000	Inc.	1,496,000

THE BANK RESERVE is 30% of the liabilities

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Oct. 29th

	Bales
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ..	5,000
" " Imports	12 311
Mid. Amercian	4.85
Egyptian F. G.F.	7.00

Liverpool, October 29th.

"From 10 a.m. to-morrow the price of January-February American Futures reduced to 4.50."

WOOL.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 28th, 1914.

WOOL CLOSING REPORT.

Total amount sold during sale 9,900 Bales.
Vicanere First White highest 14 pence.
Vicanere First White lowest 12½ pence.
Vicanere ordinary White highest 11½ pence.
Vicanere ordinary White lowest 10 pence.
Candahar First White highest 12 pence.
Candahar First White lowest 11 pence.
Candahar ordinary White highest 10¾ pence.
Candahar ordinary White lowest 9 pence.
Bicanere White highest 9½ pence.
Bicanere White lowest, 8½ pence.
Tone—Quieter.

BOMBAY MARKET.

Bombay, 30th October.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

To-day being Bakri Id the Banks and many of the markets are closed. Our reports for some of the markets are therefore up to yesterday evening.

3 bundles rupees	8.000	Li ga T.Morrison & Co.
1 " gold	1,600	Bushire C. Hayim,
2 boxes sovs and	4,500	Aden C. Khooshal.
silver	4,700	

EXCHANGE.

There has been a quiet week in this market with little doing. Rates are unchanged. The Banks are closed to-day

Quotations yesterday:—

	s.	d.
BANKS SELLING—		
T.T. ready	1	3 13/16
D.D. mail	1	3 ⅞
T.T. forward Nov. ..	1	3 27/32
BANKS BUYING—		
Private D.D. ready ..	1	4 1/16
Credits 3 m-s ready	1	4⅛
60 d/s Japan	147½	

BULLION.

Exports of bar silver from Bombay by rail on 28th October, 1914.

	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway	28*	32,060
B. B. and C. I. Ry.	87	48,539

*Boxes and Bars.

Quotations yesterday:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English bar gold	20	12	0
Ready Bar silver (cum duty).........	70	13	0

COUNCIL BILLS.

On Wednesday last allotments were made of Rs. 50,000 demand bills (Rs. 20,000 to Calcutta and Rs. 30.000 to Bombay) at 1s. 3 15/16d. as also 3.20 lakhs T.T. at 1s. 3 31/32d. The total amount sold during the week ending on Tuesday evening last was Rs. 16,08,000.

BANK OF BOMBAY STATEMENT.

The following is the position of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending Saturday last as compared with the previous week in lakhs and decimals

LIABILITIES.	Rs. Inc.	Rs. Dec
Public Deposits at Head Office	11.73	..
Public Deposits at Branches	.44	..
Other Deposits	..	18.61
Port Bills	.01	..
Sundries	.09	..
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	1 78	..
Other Authorities	..	3.01
Credits on Government and other Authorised Securities	13.11	
Loans on do do.	..	29.24
Bills discounted and purchased	..	2 83
Dead Stock	..	..
Stamps	..	..
Bullion	..	.01
Balances with other Banks	1 05	..
Sundries	55	..
Cash	12.32	..

COTTON.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

Receipts of various growths of Cotton at Bombay as compared with the corresponding periods of the previous Season:—

Descriptions.	Week's Receipts Bales.	Total since 1st Sept. 1914. Bales.	Total. same time last year Bales
Khandeish ..	Nil.	150	1,888
Central India ..	Nil.	214	3,033
Barsee and Nagar ..	Nil.	130	492
Berar ..	142	915	3,755
Central Provinces ..	Nil.	1.531	4,113
Total Oomras ..	142	2,970	13 281
Dhollerss ..	?9	2.727	10 580
Broach ..	Nil.	Nil.	988
Comota and Dhawar ..	Nil.	3,359	87.771
Westerns ..	1 086	4.546	10,3?3
Bengals (N.W. Provinces) ..	Nil.	50	1,01 770
Bengals (Rajputana) ..	Nil.	Nil.	2,93?
Sind ..	Nil.	5,5 3	1,5?9
Persian ..	Nil	?1	52
American ..	Nil.	Nil	3?5
Egyptian ..	Nil.	1?6	277
Other sorts ..	4	301	203
Total ..	1,401	20 343	1,80,?72

BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales. 1914	Bales. 1913.		Bales. Differences.
Receipts for the week	1,401	33.669	—	32,268
Receipts from Sept. 1st to 28th Oct.	20.343	18?,072	—	159,729
Shipments for the week Europe ..	Nil.	1,279	—	1,279
China Japan and Coast Ports ..	92	9,697	—	9,6?5
Total ..	92	10 967	—	10,834
Total Shipment from 1st Sept. to 28th Oct. ..				
Europe ..	15 923	136.115	—	120.192
China ..	2,942	2,123	plus	519
Japan ..	42.?63	75,597	—	23,?34
Coast Ports ..	940	?,997	—	1,0?7
Total ..	62,7?8	216.132	—	153,864
Afloat in harbour Europe ..	12,193	15 391	—	3 206
China Japan and Coast Ports ..	6,591	242	plus	6,299

Total Exports from Bombay by G.I. P. Ry. from 1st Sept. to 10th Oct. 1914. .. .. .. 1,609 bales.
B. B. & C. I. Ry from 1st Sept to 17th Oct. 1914. .. Nil

STOCK OF COTTON IN BOMBAY.

	Bales
*Estimated stock on 1st Sept. 1914	645,000
Receipts from 1st Sept. 1914 to 28th Oct. 1914	20 343
	665,343
Less shipments from 1st Sept. 1914 to 28th Oct. 1914..	6?.768
	602,575
Less afloat in harbour	18,784
	583,791
Less estimated mill consumption and up country by rail..	140,000
Stock in Bombay in all hands on 29th Oct. 1914	443,791
difference since last week ..	—31,475

* Subject to revision.

During the week the fixed rates in Liverpool have been reduced to 4.85 for spot Mid-Americans. 7.10 for spot Egyptian F. G F. and 4.55 for liquidation of Jan.-Feb. contracts.

The reopening of the American and Liverpool markets for futures business is still a matter of considerable doubt. The question is occupying the attention of the directors of the New York, New Orleans and Liverpool Cotton Exchanges and views are being interchanged. The directors may be relied upon to reopen the markets as soon as they deem it expedient in the interests of the trade. In the meanwhile liquidation of outstanding contracts is proceeding, and as prices are gradually reduced there is more disposition shown to realise profits and to clear the enormous outstandings which existed when the various markets closed.

Reports have lately been received of frost in parts of Texas and Oklahoma.

The local market has been irregular. Early in the week good Broach touched Rs. 163 and the market was dull. From this point prices improved, gradually at first but more rapidly later on. The bazaar seemed nervous at the low prices to which new crop had fallen, and a small amount of buying on Japan account caused a rush of speculators to secure profits. News of light frost in Texas and Oklahoma created further nervousness, and yesterday morning good Broach stood at Rs. 175, other rates being higher in proportion. There has been some enquiry by Japan houses, but the volume of business passing has been covering in the bazaar. The near future of the market is uncertain. This morning good Broach was quoted Rs. 172, fully good Bengal Rs. 115 and fine Khamgaon Akola Rs. 143.

For ready cotton there has been a moderate enquiry for Japan, and local mills have bought quietly. Rates are almost unchanged and holders are meeting the market Receipts for the week have been very small. The total receipts into Bombay since 1st September are only 20.343 bales against 180.072 bales during the same period last year. A fair amount of cotton has been passed out lately for shipment to Japan and Europe. With the exception of a few sample bales no new cotton has arrived in the Bombay market.

Crop reports from the Berars are not so satisfactory as they have been. The weather has been unusually hot and some of the plants are drying up. The crop in the Khamgaon districts is now said to be a 12 anna one. Arrivals in the up-country markets, particularly in the Bengal districts, are comparatively small, the low prices offering being no inducement to producers.

Quotations:—

Good Broach	Rs. 172	March.
Fine Hinganghat Wurdha ...	Rs. 162	Jan.
Fine Nagpur	Rs. 160	,,
Fine Yeotmal	Rs. 155	,,
Fine Dhamangaon Pulgaon ...	Rs. 151	,,
Fine Amraoti	Rs. 146	,,
Fine Khamgaon Akola	Rs. 143	,,
Fine Khandeish	Rs. 133	,,
F. G. Khandeish	Rs. 123	,,
Fine Bengal	Rs. 121	,,
Fine Bengal	Rs. 119	Dec.
Fine Bengal	Rs. 117	Nov.
F. G. Bengal	Rs. 115	Jan.

LOCAL YARNS.

The market continues quiet with very little doing. There is some enquiry for 10's and 20's but at rates which do not permit of business. Sellers are not inclined to accept the offers made.

Exchange at Hongkong .... Rs. 129
Exchange at Shanghai .... Rs. 170

WEEK'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the Receipts of Cotton produce and principal food grains into Bombay for the week ending at 6 p.m yesterday.

Cotton	1,401	Bales
Wheat	51,400	Cwts.
Linseed	399	"
Rape, Rai etc.	1,730	"
Gingellyseed	2.740	"
Poppyseed	Nil.	"
Groundnuts	1,141	"
Castorseed	2,817	"
Rice	16.159	"
Myrabolams	7,?76	"
Cottonseed	3.918	"
Mowraseed	579	"
Gram	4,079	"
Jowar	123	"
Maize	137	"
Barley	198	"

Summary of arrivals of Cotton Produce and Principal Food-Grains in Bombay.

	Since 1st Jan. 1914.	Same period last year.
Cotton	2,869.271	2.390,063
Wheat	2,233.413	7.339.409
Linseed	2,075.100	4,392 735
Rape, Rai etc.	693.?08	1,0?6,452
Gingellyseed	8?6.614	1,21?.527
Poppyseed	177 063	401 267
Groundnuts	778.448	?868,031
Castorseed	1 36 .148	1 9?1,963
Rice	4,138.137	4,089,377
Myrabolams	811,705	57?,464
Cottonseed	4,454.869	3,457,398
Mowraseed	1?4.504	565.5?0
Gram	5?8 139	79?,428
Jowar	1,411 910	760.350
Maize	9 964	8 235
Barley	62,680	229,339

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat: The market has kept very steady during the week and there has been a moderate demand for ready White Karachi. We quote:

Ready White Karachi Rs. 6-12-0 R.T.

Linseed:—There has been a sharp advance in prices this week owing to firmer markets at home and an improvement in the demand for shipment. At the close the tone is firm.

We quote:
Ready ....Rs. 6-14-0 B.T.

Rapeseed: Prices have kept steady with a moderate enquiry.

We quote:—
Ready Brown Cawnpore ...Rs. 7-0-0 B.T.
Ready Yellow Guzerat ......Rs. 8-8-0 B.T.

Tilseed:—The market is quiet with a small business passing.

We quote:—
Bold White 85 per cent D. J. Rs. 87-0-0.
White Khandeish Nov. Rs. 40-0-0.

Poppyseed:—Prices have advanced and there is a moderate enquiry for local consumption. Stocks are small.

We quote:—
Ready ....Rs. 7-14-0 B.T.

Castorseed:—There is some improvement in the demand and rates are steadier.

We quote:—
Ready ....Rs. 5-8-0 R.T.

Mowraseed:—The market is quiet.

We quote:—
Ready ....Rs. 4-0-0 B.T.

PETROLEUM.

The following are to-day's rates for the Asiatic Petroleum Co., Limited brands:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
RisingSunBrandBulkLoose per 8 Ip.Gl.	3	14	0
Rising Sun Brand New Tins per pair..	4	8	0
Deer Brand Bulk Loose per 8 Ip. Galls.	3	12	0
Deer Brand New Tins per pair . ..	4	6	0
Bull Brand Bulk Loose per 8 Ip. Galls.	3	7	6
Bull Brand New Tins per pair.. ..	4	1	6
Swan Brand Bulk Loose per 8 Ip. Galls.	3	2	6
Swan Brand New Tins per pair. ..	3	12	0
Anchor Tins per pair	4	9	0
Rising Sun Cases per case	4	15	9
Anchor Cases per case	5	1	0

The following are to-day's rates for the Standard Coy's brands:—

			Rs.	a.	p.	
Snowflake Brand		150° Amer	6	0	2	per case
White Rose	Brand	150°	5	12	2	"
Chester	"	75°	5	2	2	"
Devoe's Imp. Brt.	"	76°	5	0	2	"
Monkey	"	125°	4	15	2	"
Tiger	"	125°	4	15	2	"
White Camelia in tins	"	125°	4	6	0	per 2 tins
Elephant Bulk in tins	"	125°	4	6	0	per 2 tins
Elephant Bulk without tins	"	125°	3	12	0	per 6 Imp. Gal.
Camel in tin	"	125°	4	6	0	per 2 tins

The following are to-day's rates for the Burmah Oil Co., Ltd., products:—

Bazaar rates Delivery charges extra.

			Rs.	as.	p
Kerosine Oil	Waterlily	per case of 2 tin	5	4	0
" "	Firefly	" " "	5	1	0
" "	Chaker	per two tins.	4	6	0
" "	"	per 8 gallons	3	12	0
" "	Victoria	per two tins	3	11	6
" "	"	per 8 gallons	3	1	6
Burmah Wax	1st quality, per pound		0	4	0
" "	2nd " " "		0	3	0
Candles per pound			0	4	0

ANIMAL COURAGE.

COWARDLY WOLVES AND GAME BREED OF SHEEP.

In war time the quality of courage naturally comes in for much discussion; but in estimating the factors in the development of this, the most splendid and universally admired of all virtues, the instinctive one must not be left out, writes "The Standard." That courage is often purely a matter of temperament—though not to be by any means undervalued on that account—is shown by the variability in respect of it exhibited by the lower animals, among which a sense of honour or of shame cannot enter into the question. That it is also hereditary is well shown among our domestic animals, in some breeds of which it has been fixed by selection and developed to an extent which was never contemplated by nature.

The bulldog and gamecock naturally occur to one in this connection as the proverbial types of valour, and certainly in the possession of it they have been evolved to a standard immensely higher than anything normally seen in their wild representatives, the wolf and the jungle-fowl. The wolf is, indeed, a cowardly beast for the most part, the wild fowl is really braver and is unrivalled for courage among the gamebird tribe. It is in accordance with this better ancestry, no doubt, that the gamecock has on the whole won higher laurels than his canine rival, for it can safely be said that no bulldog ever performed such a feat as that of the gamecock which laid low the hereditary enemy of his race, reynard the fox. This particular gallinaceous hero lived just about a century ago, and his feat was recorded in the columns of a leading sporting magazine; as one would expect from chanticleer, always a squire of dames, it was brought about in defence of one of his harem, which had been seized by the marauder before his eyes.

RAM-FIGHTING VERSUS COCK-FIGHTING.

For an analogous instance one has to go to such an apparently unlikely beast as a sheep; there is a "game" breed of sheep in India in which the natural reckless courage of the ram has been intensified by long culture by ram-fighting Mahometans, and a ram of this breed once actually killed a tiger, and a ferocious man-eater at that. The story is told by the late Phil Robinson in his delightful but too little known book "Noah's Ark." The tiger was the pride of an Indian menagerie, and was so dreaded that his food was let down to him through a trapdoor in the top of his cage. The sheep, as an inveterate nuisance in private life, had been given to the menagerie, and condemned ere long to the tiger's attentions as a valueless and intractable exhibit.

His presence of mind did not desert him when lowered down to his feline foe, whom he saluted with such a thunderous thump on the forehead, quite unexpected by the rather lethargic brute that the battle was half won by this first blow and the tiger battered to death without the possibility of interference by the scandalised staff. Quite apart from such instances as these, in which the natural prey has turned the tables on its potential destroyer through being a professional gladiator, the study of wild nature abundantly shows that the carnivora, furred and feathered, are, as a rule, actually cowardly creatures compared with their quarry, which they usually exceed in strength, and in any case commonly attack by surprise. Unaided Nature's highest developments in courage have certainly occurred in those animals which wage defensive warfare rather than in those which hunt others for food.

In all twelve arrests were made among the two hundred and fifty Sikhs who arrived here yesterday afternoon by the Tosa Maru. Of these two were arrested for being in possession of revolvers without license, and the rest for being in possession of seditious literature.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 29.

Shmedagon	Creagh	Rangoon, Oct. 18.

Oct. 30.

Arabia	Palmer	London, Oct. 10.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 30.

Lhasa	Penney	Karachi
Ponus	Hayward	Karachi.
Favonian	Hocken	Mostyn Deep.

The following vessels obtained port clearances yesterday.

S. S. Maur	Farnas	Bangkok.
S. S. City of London	Elliott	Karachi.
S. S. Massilia	Thompson	Liverpool.
S. S. Groeswen	Jones	Genoa.

S. S. Shmedagon:—The steamer Shmedagon, 1,999 tons, Captain L. W. Creagh, arrived in harbour on the 29th inst. from Rangoon which port she left on October 18 with a cargo of oil and petroleum.

S. S. Arabia:—The P. and O. Company's steamer Arabia, 4,098 tons, Captain W. B. Palmer, arrived in harbour yesterday from London which port she left on October 10 with general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Favonian:—The steamer Favonian, 1,956 tons, Captain W. J. Hocken, sailed yesterday for Mastyr Deep with a general cargo.

S. S. Lhasa:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Lhasa, 949 tons, Captain Penny, sailed yesterday for Karachi with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Ponus:—The stemer Ponus, 3,301 tons, Captain Hayward sailed yesterday for Karachi with a general and same bottom cargo.

S. S. Maur:—The steamer Maur, 649 tons, Captain Faruas, will sail to-day for Bangkok with a general crgo.

S. S. Marsilia:—The Anchor Line steamer Marsilia, 3,251 tons, Captain J. Thompson will sail to-day for Liverpool with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. City of London:—The Ellerman Line steamer City of London, 5,078 tons, Captain A. J. Elliott, will sail to-day for Karachi with a general and same bottom cargo.

S. S. Groeswen:—The steamer Groeswen, 2,302 tons, Captain Jones, will sail to-day for Genoa with a general cargo.

Friday, October 30th

P. DOCK

STEAMER	CAPT.	AGENTS
Colenso	Branton 10.11	J. Finlay & Co.
Kerrenmoor	Sisterson 31.10	K. N. & Co
Maria C.	30.10 Schropps	Italian S. N. & Co
Maur	Farnus 30.10	F. F. Campbell & Co

V. DOCK.

City of London	Elliott 29.10	K. N. & Co
Groeswen	31.10 Jones	Ralli Bros
Massilia	Thomson 30.10	W. & A. G. & Co
Olympia	Henderson	W. & A G & Co
Oriental	Valentine 4.11	P. & O. Co
Perla Exley	31.10	W. & A. G. & Co Exley
Rangoon Maru	1.11 Nonurazi 1.11	N. Y. K. & Co
Teesbridge	Cooper 31.10	W.& A. G. & Co
Varilefs Constantinos	Manairs 31.10	Ralli Bros
Wartenfels	Williams 1.11	W. & A. G. & Co

Harbour Wharf.

Irrawadi	Goolam	Bo. S. N.Co

* Probable date of departure.

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Appledore	Jones	K. N. & Co
Ares	Hawes	W. & A. G. & Co
Arabia	Palmer	P. & O. Co
J. Finlay & Co Ariastos	Booth	J. Finlay & Co
W. & A. G. & Co Baron Balfour	Symonds	
Brazilians	Snowdon	W. & A. G. & Co
Clan Macphee	Ady	
Colaba	J. W. Ross	M. M. & Co
Clan Leslie	Henderson	J. Finlay & Co.
Chantala	Rice	M. M. & Co
Earl of Douglas	Renn	W. & A. G. & Co
Glencluny	Taylor	
Hemedan	Mourad	M. M. & Co
Homayun	Courtney	T. M. & Co
Hellas	Bug	F. F. Campbell & Co
Ikonus	Carey	
India	Kenrick	P. & O. Co
Inverness	Venus	Andrew Yule & Co
Jeddah	Ternel	T. M. & Co
Jelunga	Lewis	T. M. & Co
Lockesley Hall	Gardner	K. N. & Co
Malunted	Paulsen	K. N. & Co
Meteor	Remmersen	W. & A. G. & Co
Ocean	Christiansen	The Bombay Co.
Queen Maud	Howes	Ewart Latham & Co
Quiloa	Gars	M. M. & Co
Rajput	Thompson	T. Morrison & Co
Rotenfels	Williams	Dock Manager
Singu	Reid	Shaw Wallace
Sildra	Bryn	M. M. & Co
Soyo Maru	Ozawe	
Shwedagon	Creagh	
Waddon	Peterson	W. & A. G. & Co.

EXPORTS.

Oct. 30.

FOR GENOA.

GROESWEN (s) 2,400 cwts. linseed, Ralli Brothers.

IMPORTS.

S. S. Chantala from London, Agents M. M. and Co.—260 casks cement, 1 case clocks, 1 case cigarettes, 2 casks ivory, 7 cases glass bottles, 45 drums disinfectant fluid, 65 cases muriatic acid, 100 barrels rosin, 38 cases lead plates, 33 packages cotton and woollen goods, 900 barrels grease, 53 casks tallow, 20 bundles 145 cases infant's food, 1,490 cases 10 casks 11 packages provisions and oilman's stores, 50 cases peas and beans, 250 cases composition, 83 drums turpentine, 47 cases varnish, 10 cases 720 kegs 465 drums paint, 51 cases 1 cask soap, 33 cases sugar, 136 cases confectionery, 94 cases 43 bales paper, 579 bales old newspapers, 130 drums colza oil, 17 cases cider, 62 cases beer, 17 cases liqueurs, 10 cases 1 gogshead rum, 225 cases gin, 21 cases 3 packages whisky, 246 cases 5 hogsheads wine, 150 cases mineral water.

S. S. Aristo from Hull, Agents James Finlay and Co.—62 barrels alum, 751 kegs 142 cases 6 casks paints and colours, 70 drums turpentine, 36 cases varnish, 300 bags farina, 3 cases glass bottles, 1,427 drums linseed oil.

S. S. Quilo from Sourabaya, Agents M. M. and Co.—26,228 bags sugar, 800 pieces teak logends, 478 bags R. seed, 152 cases dry dates, 50 cases salmon, 37 cases raisins.

S. S. Sildra from Calcutta, Agents The Bombay Co.—4,990 tons coal.

EDWARD CARLYLE & Co.,

IMPORT, EXPORT AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,

Supply:—

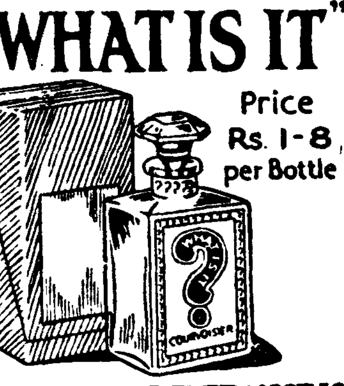
OILMANSTORES,
HOUSEHOLD GOODS,
HARDWARE,
FURNITURE,
CEMENT,
ETC. ETC.

FREE Stores Price Lists ON REQUEST.

THE PERFUME OF PERFUMES

COURVOISIER'S

"WHAT IS IT"



Price Rs. 1-8 per Bottle

EVERY DROP ENTRANCING

Sole Agents WALTER NUTTER & CO BOMBAY & LONDON

Ask for "WHAT IS IT" the Perfume in Gold Window Box

DONGRE'S BALAMRIT.

A wonderful Restorer in Wasting conditions of Children.

Price As. 12 per bottle, postage As. 4

K. T. DONGRE & CO.

Girgaon, BOMBAY

SANJIVANI PILLS.

Best Tonic

BOTH FOR YOUNG & OLD.

A trial bottle free

SAPAT & Co.

Chemists,

Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

"A Commercial War is Raging" but with all the violent attacks of a multitude of competitors.

Our Cigarettes rule supreme for the last 50 years.

SPECIALITIES

Boris	Large	Per 100	Rs.	2 12
Alpha	,,	,,	,,	3 4
Lady	Medium	,,	,,	3 6
Q. Alexandra	,,	,,	,,	3 8
Connaught	Large	,,	,,	4 8
Star of India	,,	,,	,,	5 8
Dufferin	Extra Large	,,	,,	6 0

FOR LADIES

Russian style	Plain	Per 100	,,	3 4
,,	Gold Tipped	,,	,,	3 12

The finest growths of Macedonian (Turkish) leaf tobaccos are in our possession and regular supplies are coming in freely, hence our usual prices are maintained.

D. MACROPOLO & Co.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, DELHI, SIMLA AND RANGOON.

PNEUMOSAN.

(Amylthiotrimethylamine)

Has stood the test of time and is now extensively used in Great Britain and her Colonies in all types of **tuberculosis.** It gives far better results than any other treatment specially in **Pulmonary,** and **Glandular Tuberculosis, Tuberculous Joints Tuberculous Peritonitis** and **Enteritis, Lupus Vulgaris** and **mixed infections.** Not seldom acute cases to respond to its action. It may be employed with perfect safety since it does not cause any irritation locally or constitutionally.

(Vide "The Lancet," March 30th 1912, page 897, and leading articles of the Medical Times," 30th 1911 page 781, et seq.)

Dr. John Penn Milton, late Medical Partner to Dr. Otto Walther of Nordrach, Black Forest, Germany, and the Medical Superintendent of the Devon and Cornwall Sanatorium for Consumptives, has favoured with the following observations:

"Some hundreds of cases have been treated so far. The instructive and interesting point about them is the short time that they were under Treatment and that they were able to return to their various occupation leaving the Sanitorium. I am getting better results since using **PNEUMOSAN** than ever before. I would point out that cases in the first and second stages respond best to **PNEUMOSAN** although I have had good results in more advanced cases, but these results are not to general or so certain. One is Morally bound to take Notice of a preparation like **PNEUMOSAN** when the Patients all ask for it because they say they feel so much better from its administration and when sees the Improvement in appetite, Temperature, couch and general well being in nearly every case."

PNEUMOSAN is issued in bottles containing 20 to 30 Injections. **PRICE Rs. 13-0 PER BOTTLE.**

PNEUMOSAN can be obtained from all the leading Chemists throughout India, Burma and Ceylon or direct from:

Sole agents for India

N. POWELL & Co.,

Lamington Road, BOMBAY.

Literature free on application.

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Mr. J. Barton is the only qualified London Eyesight Specialist in Bombay. His above sight-testing qualifications combined with the practical experience gained at the manufactories of England, Germany, France and America ensures the very best result.

Sight tested free. Best quality glasses. Prices very moderate.

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SINCE THE OPENING OF KAMRUDIN EBRAHIMJI'S

ROYAL FANCY SWEETMEATS SALOON,

BARIA MANSIONS, Opp. CRAWFORD MARKET, CORNER OF SARANG STREET,

Where the Most Fashionable and daintiest Sweets are now the Order of the Day.

OUR HIGH CLASS UROPEAN CUSTOMERS ARE SIMPLY AMAZED AT THE CLEANLINESS AND TIDINESS OF OUR SALOON.

Our Sweets are made from richest materials, and purest ghee forming the most powerful ingredient.

Telephone No. 2876.

PSYCHOLOGY OF NOISE.

NERVES IN BATTLE.

GERMAN SHELLS AND CHINESE YELLS.

Nerve-shattering seems to be one of the great fighting implements that Germany has depended on in this war, says "The Standard." In ancient times Manchurian warriors, well knowing the psychology of their Chinese opponents, made abominable noises, and the Chinese ran away. Somewhere about the time however, that General Gordon came into China the Manchurians discovered that these methods were obsolete. And it is absolutely certain at the present moment that the firing of big noisy shells around the widespread hiding places of British infantry has far less effect on their neves than the old battle yells of the East.

A German shell propelled from a huge howitzer contains a very interesting charge. The main part of it is a chemical known as trinitro-toluene, a bright yellow substance that looks very much like Demerara sugar and is just as harmless when it is left alone.

It is not easy to make and not easy to destroy. Put a light to it and it will flare up but give no violent explosion. Encase it in a shell of steel, with a detonator (just like the cap at the end of a cartridge), and it will make a tremendous noise. Moreover, it will do a lot of damage in its immediate neighbourhood.

THE STAIN OF NITRIC ACID.

No shell of this kind can ever stop steady infantry. We hear stories of men turning yellow when they have been near an explosion, but this is probably due to some action of the nitric acid from imperfectly exploded material. For nitric acid has a way of staining the skin much as tincture of iodine has.

The power of the shell, however, is gigantic. If its charge were burned away quietly it would send some millions of cubic feet of gas into the air. If it is detonated in a thousandth part of a second those millions of cubic feet of gas, with their steel casings, crush everything in their immediate vicinity to the finest powder, and make an abominable noise about it.

This is the reason that so many people who have no experience of high explosives believe that "dynamite strikes downwards." Neither dynamite nor any other explosive strikes in any particular direction. All strike all round. If their explosion is quick they expend themselves in the air just as much as in the solid rocks.

PEPPERED WITH DUST.

The effect that men see is on the rock, not on the air; but when dynamite is carefully exploded inside a shell of steel it grinds it up in every direction, and probably peppers a lot of steel dust on anyone standing 100 yards away.

A hole made by a high explosive shell in an infantry entrenchment is therefore infinitely less destructive than one made by the same kind of shell in a battleship.

Our men were taught this in the Boer war, when they found out that lyddite very seldom killed anyone. It frightened a hundred, possibly killed two, crushed many rocks, and stained every organic thing—tree, grass, horse, or man—an intense yellow.

Lyddite, like melinite, is a form of picric acid. The only difference between this and the German shell-charge is that while the English and French is made out of carbolic acid the German is made out of a light coal oil, known as toluene—not benzene. The difference may seem subtle, but it gives all the difference in the world in the explosive effect.

MEN AND MATERIAL.

Whichever high explosive should be used, either the shaly flakes of picric acid or the yellow grains of trinitro-toluene, they must be fused, poured into a shell of steel, and fitted with t suitable detonator. In each case the explosion of a shell makes a terrible noise and causes intense local destruction.

Against infantry or cavalry widely spread it depends for its effect on the nerve-shattering noise. Against a warship or against a fort it depends on its grinding power. Our men refuse to have their nerves shattered, but the ruined walls of Rheims Cathedral will testify for many years to come that the explosives shattering one statue seldom hurt its next door neighbour.

12 OUT OF 600.

PRICE PAID BY THE TURCOS IN TAKING SAINTE-MARIE.

Mr. Jonas M. Chretien, an American attorney who made a journey to the eastern frontier of France to search for a lady, thus describes the taking of the heights of Sainte-Marie by the Turcos:—

"On the hill commanding the town a German battery was in position, and many charges by French infantry had failed to silence it.

"Eventually the Turcos were rushed against it. They charged furiously up the hill, six hundred strong. The position was taken, but at what cost! Only twelve answered the roll-call as the tricolour floated over the town, and eleven of them were more or less badly wounded.

"But what did it matter if they had all perished; said the Survivors, so long as France was back in Alsace."

When Sir John Wallis took his seat on Thursday on the first appellate bench of the Madras High Court the Advocate-General as head of the legal profession in Madras, congratulated his Lordship on his confirmations as the Chief Justice in succession to Sir Arnold White. Sir John made a graceful reply.

AFTER THE WAR.

FRENCH SOCIALIST'S VIEW.

The "Guerre Sociale" of Paris publishes a long and important letter from the veteran Republican, M. Alfred Naquet, who has attained a great age and is suffering from an incurable malady. The general interest of the letter consists in the proposals for a settlement after the war which M. Naquet says are made by a large number of Republicans.

They would dismember the Austrian Empire, which "has never been a nation, but an army of bandits united under an Emperor who is a brigand chief." They would make an enlarged Servia, an enlarged Roumania, a completed Italy, and join together the other Slav populations in a Balkan Confederated Republic. Germany must restore what she has stolen—Alsace-Lorraine to France, the Duchy of Posen to a reconstituted Poland, Schleswig-Holstein to Denmark, but no part of Germany that is really German must be taken from her, and if the German people have the courage to proclaim a republic the German parts of Austria should be allowed to join, if they wish, the new German Federation. Belgium should be given the German Congo, and also, in order to show that the action of France was disinterested, what remains of the French Congo. M. Naquet would also give to Belgium a selection of the works of art in the German museums, sufficient to compensate her for the destruction of Malines and Louvain, so far as it is possible to make compensation for it. He also contemplates a reasonable war indemnity, of which Belgium should have a large share.

M. NAQUET'S FEARS.

M. Naquest is much concerned about certain "ridiculous proposals" which he says are beginning to be circulated, and which "are calculated to revive all that we are trying to suppress." These proposals, which he attributes, without apparent reason, to foreign influence, are to destroy the unity of Germany, annex in part to Belgium and in part to France the whole of the left bank of the Rhine, revive the old German independent monarchies of Bavaria, Saxony, Wurtemberg, &c., impose on these States collectively a war indemnity of such magnitude that it will take them a century to pay it off, and they will not be able even to maintain in modern conditions the army of 40,000 men which Napoleon allowed to Prussia. Prussia would be made an independent kingdom, and the Hohenzollerns having been expelled, the throne would be given to a member of the Cumberland family.

M. Naqut declares that such a settlement would discredit the French protest against the annexation of Alsace-Lorraine, and would be a retrospective justification of that annexation on the principle that might is right. It would degrade Belgium from her lofty moral position, and bring about a racial conflict from which she would emerge exhausted and diminished. Moreover, as the separated States of Germany would be pushed by popular aspirations, they would be obliged to come together again, and their unity would be more solid than ever. A Cumberland monarch would be as unpopular in Prussia as were the restored Bourbons in France, and would soon be dethroned.

In conclusion, M. Naquet appeals to Germany to avert these dangers by herself dethroning the Emperor and establishing a republic, and says that such action on the part of Germany would mean the end of the war. The importance of these remarks lies not only in the eminent position of the writer, but also in the fact that they are representative of a considerable section of French opinion.

"OUR HOPE AND TRUST."

BELGIUM'S TRIBUTE TO THE PEOPLE OF ENGLAND.

A striking tribute to England by the people of Belgium is conveyed in an article in "De Nieuwe Gazet," the well-known Antwerp journal:

During these unspeakable trials which our poor little country has had to put up with for the last two months your people of Great Britain and Ireland have remained our hope and our trust. If we have not despaired during this hurricane of fire and blood it is because we have never forgotten that you are watching over us, and that you will never permit of our destruction.

"Even at this dark moment, when the final result of this gigantic strife of the civilised world against the returning barbarism might leave doubts we may pluck up new courage, with the unshakable conviction that Great Britain and Ireland will never admit the yoke to be put on our dear Motherland, even if all that remains of that Motherland would be a smoking heap of ruins.

"It was the confidence in British diplomacy, to that enlightened, generous diplomacy, that free and independent Belgium is indebted for its existence and for 80 years of peaceful progress.

"Your soldiers and your benefactors of all sorts, how can we crystallise them better than in the respected persons of your King, always an example of soldierly and statesmanly honour, your Queens, Mother and Consort, of your doubly-crowned Sovereign, also condescended to visit the humblest of our refuges, tendering consolation and hope."

C. I. D. OFFICER CONVICTED.

ASSAULT ON A PARSI BROKER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 30.

Mr. Cameron, an officer of the Criminal Intelligence Department, was fined Rs.10 yesterday by an honorary magistrate of Alipore for abusing and assaulting Mr. Jamsetji, a Parsi broker. The accused borrowed money from the complainant, and when the latter demanded his money he was assaulted.

TO BE WELL DRESSED IS SUCCESS

We carry the largest and most varied stock in the East of the

LATEST "FASHIONABLE MATERIALS"

AND SPECIALISE IN

'COSTUMES' AND 'MILLINERY'

"GOWNS" FO ALL OCCASIONS.

We specially cater for those ladies with little time at their disposal and always have

AN IMMENSE VARIETY OF

READY TO WEAR FROCKS

in our usual irreproachable Style, Cut and Finish.

Stanley Humphreys & Co.

COSTUMERS & MILLINERS

Waterloo Mansions, BOMBAY

STANDARD

MEDICINAL PREPARATIONS

OF

THE BENGAL CHEMICAL & PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, Ltd

CALCUTTA.

FOR COLDS, COUGHS & CATARRHS—

Syrup of Vasaka—Adulsa or Ardusa—*(Adhatoda Vasika)* has a considerable reputation all over India as an *expectorant* and *antispasmodic*, and is largely prescribed in consumption and other chest affections attended with cough and hectic fever. There is a saying that "no man suffering from Phthisis need despair of his life as long as the Vasaka plant exists." Our Syrup possesses all the therapeutic properties of Vasaka to the fullest extent It gives excellent results in Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Phthisis, Asthma, Infantile and Puerperal Convulsions, Epilepsy, Tetanus &c. as. **10** per 4 oz. phial.

Syrup of Vasaka with Hypophosphite & Tolu.—A combination of Specifics highly efficacious in all chest affections. Re. **1** per 4 oz. phial.

Syrup Calcii Hypophosphite.—This preparation contains one grain of Hypophosphite of Lime in each fluid dram. It is an invaluable remedy for those who are susceptible to Coughs, Colds and Catarrhs. Re. **1** per 6 oz. phial

FOR NERVOUS & MUSCULAR DEBILITY—

'Asvan' *(compound Elixir of Aswagandha with Sodium Glycerophosphate and Sodium Formate)*. Most of the ingredients of this preparation have been in use in India from the earliest times, and are still very largely prescribed by physicians of the Unani and Ayurvedic systems. It gives wonderful results in the treatment of Nervous and Muscular Weakness, Loss of Vigour, Decay of Old Age, Neurasthenia and Debility of every kind. It is a valuable sustainant during prolonged mental and physical exertion, and as such, is indispensable for scholars and athletes. It is more powerful in action than wine, tea or coffee, but is absolutely free from any unpleasant secondary effects. Rs. **1/8** per pint bottle.

Obtainable from all Chemists and Druggists and direct FROM

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SAVE heavy expenses of making new clothes by **getting you old ones** dry or chemically cleaned with a little expense

AT THE

CENTURY WASHING Co.

Who also glaze by Machinery.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Light Horse, opening of the Standing Camp at Santa Cruz.

Bombay Medical Union, Ordinary Monthly Meeting, 7-15 p.m.

SUNDAY, Nov. 1st.

Sermon on "The Prophetic Word of God: It's inspiration and Fulfilment," by Evangelist W. R. F...rench, at the New Hall, Apollo Bunder, 6-30 p.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre of Varieties, 6-30.

America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, and 10 to 11-15.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Rd., 7 to 6-30, 8-45 to 10-15, 10-30 to 12.

Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road, 5-15 to 6-45, 7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30, and 11 to 12-30.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Squadron Orders by Lieut.-Col. H. Stanley Reed, A. D. C., Commanding.

Oct. 31.

1. Orderly N. C. Officer for the week ending November 7th:—Sergt. H. F. Lodge.
2. Riding School for all members daily from 7-15 a.m.
3. There will be a Commanding Officer's Parade on Tuesday the 3rd Proximo at 7-15 a.m. in conjunction with the 33rd Cavalry. Rendezvous Church Gate Station 7 a.m. Dress.—Drill Order, Khaki with arms.
Members residing in Salsette and who have not Stables in the Fort should have their horses walked in on Monday afternoon and sent to the Corps Riding School where they will be picketed.
4. A Veterinary Class will be held on Wednesday evening at 5-30 p.m. at the Riding School.
5. Thursday evening the 5th Proximo, there will be an advanced equitation drill for Officers, N. C. Officers and members of the Corps at 5-30 p.m. at the Riding School. Dress.—Drill Order, Khaki with arms.
6. The undernamed Gentleman having joined is taken on the strength and posted posted to "B" Troop:—
Mr. Roger Whitley.
7. Leave.—The undermentioned members are granted leave of absence:—
Trooper H. V. Powell one month (Medical Certificate).
Trooper H. G. Cocke from 31st October to 10th November 1914.

(Sd.) RASPENCE, Lieut.,
Actg. Adjutant Bombay Light Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by Lieut.-Colonel P. R. Cadell, Commanding.

Oct. 31.

932. Parades.—Company parades for the week ending November 7th:—
"B" Company. Monday and Thursday at 7 a.m. Signalling Class at 7-30 a.m. at the Bandstand, Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday.
Recruits and Reserves, Monday and Thursday at 7 a.m.
Saturday, Inspection by Inspector of Volunteers in India Fall in at Head-Quarters at 4-45 p.m. Dress.—Review Order with Helmets.
Khaki Shirts Shorts or uniform must be worn at Coy. Drills. Recruits who have not drawn their uniform should parade in Mufti.
"C" Company.—Wednesday and Friday at 6-15 p.m.
"D" Company.—Tuesday and Thursday at 6 p.m.
"E" Company.—Sunday 1st Novr. Ride out. Fall in at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 6-30 a.m. prompt. Dress. Uniform, Drill Order, with helmets.
Wednesday 4th Novr. Company parade. Fall in at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 6 p.m. prompt. Dress, Uniform, Drill Order with helmets.
Signallers.—Commencing from Monday 1st November and until further notice, Cyclist Signallers will parade daily at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 7 a.m. prompt. Dress. Mufti.
"F" Company.—Wednesday at 6-30 p.m.
"G" Company.—Monday and Thursday at 7-30 a.m. at the Gymkhana, Dress. Uniform, Shirts instead of tunics.
Recruits. Wednesday at 7-30 a.m. at the Gymkhana and Thursday at 6 p.m. at Head-Quarters. Dress.—Mufti.
Special Reserve attached to "G" Coy. will parade with the Recruits of "G" Coy. on the abovementioned days.
Saturday 7th November. The Battalion will be inspected by the Inspector of Volunteers. Every N. C. Officer and man must attend unless he obtains special leave of absence from his Coy. Commander beforehand.
Companies to be instructed in accordance with Schedule of training.
I. Motor Reserve parade on Thursday at 6-30 p.m. Dress.—Mufti.
II. Semaphore Signalling Class. Adult companies every evening except Saturdays at 6-30 p.m.

933. Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted as follows:—
Sunday 1st Prox. "F" Coy. Class Firing.
Monday 2nd Prox. "H" Coy. Class Firing.
Tuesday 3rd Prox. "L" Coy. Recruits.
Wednesday 4th Prox. "H" Coy. Recruits.
Thursday 5th Prox. "L" Coy. Recruits.
Friday 6th Prox. "H" Coy. Recruits.
Saturday 7th Prox. "L" Coy. Recruits.
Sunday 8th Prox. "F" Coy Class Firing.
Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a.m. Officers Commanding companies will please detail one N-C Officer for range duty with their Recruits.

905. Recruits.—The Miniature Range at Old Headquarters will be open from 6 to 7-30 p.m. every evening except Saturdays. All Recruits must attend on the evening previous to the day on which they are detailed to fire at Ghat Kopar.

925. Inspection.—The Inspector of Volunteers in India will inspect the Corps as foloows. Every N-C Officer and man must attend, unles he obtains leave of absence from his Officer Commanding Company, beforehand. Saturday, 7th November,—All adult companies parade at the Bombay Gymkhana at 5 p.m.
Monday, 9th November.—"I." "K." and "M" (Cadet) Companies parade at Headquarters at 7-30 a.m.
Monday, 9th November.—"H" Company and Scottish High School parade at Bombay Education Society's School, Byculla, at 8-30 a.m.
Monday, 9th November.—"L" Company and St. Peter's High School parade at St. Mary's High School at 9 a.m.
Dress for the above parades.—Review Order, with Helmets.
Wednesday, 11th November.—Motor Reserve parade at Headquarters at 5-30 p.m. with cars.

927. Arms.—Arms and Accoutrements are now available for issue to "C" and "D" Companies. Members of the above companies should draw them as early as possible.

929. Training.—Training for week ending 7th November, 1914, is to be a continuation of that laid down for 5th week in Syllabus of Training and in accordance with pamphlet on Extended Order Drill and Fire Control—vide Battalion Order No. 913.

930. Instruction Officers.—The parades for this purpose will take place until further orders at Headquarters on Tuesdays and Wednesdays only. Time and dress as before. Officers should make every effort to attend.

934. Leave.—The Commanding Officer is pleased to grant leave of absence as under:—
Lieut. H. L. McNeill, 8th Scottish Rifles (attached) from 31st October to 9th November 1914.
No. 6751 L/Corpl. W. R. S. Sharpe, "G" Coy. from 28th November 1914 to 28th May 1915, inclusive.
No. 7826 Vol. J. A. Morris, "G" Coy. from 30th October to 30th November 1914.

935. Transfer.—No. 6244 Vol. B. N. Cooper is tarnsferred from "F" to "E" (Cyclist) Coy. from this date.

936. Enrolments.—The undernamed having been enrolled are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "B" Coy:—No. 8208 Vol. G. H. Speldewinde, No. 8209 Vol. H. J. Reynolds, No. 8210 Vol. A. Delafontaine, No. 8211 Vol. A. S. Smith.

(Sd.) F. A. SILK, 2nd Lieut.,
Offg. Adjutant Bombay Vol. Rifles.

BAND AT THE COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play this evening the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh, B. Mitchell Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m.

March—"Florentiner" ....Fucik.
Overture—"Morning, Noon, and Night". Suppe.
Valse—"Destiny" ....Baynes.
Selection—"A Runaway Girl" ...Caryll and Monckton.
Gipsy Serenade—"El Saludo" ......Ancliffe.
Potpourri—Melodious Memories ......Finck.
March—"It's a Long Way to Tipperary"......
"Rule Britannia."
"God Save the King Emperor."

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Col. R. E. P. Pigott, C.I.E., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn. B. B. & C. I. Ry., Vols., will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. Geo .W. Salter, at Bombay Gymkhana this evening, commencing at 6 p.m.

March—Edina ....Hume.
Overture—The Caleph of Bagdad ...Boieldieu.
Valse Lente—Amoureuse ....Berger.
Selection—The Laughing Husband ...Eysler.
Capricho—Espanol Moraima ....Espinosa.
Gavotte—Wedding Bells ....Rimmer.
Suite—Three Light Pieces ....Fletcher.
Rule Britannia.

ARRIVAL OF THE MAIL.

The English mail steaemr Egypt arrived in harbour yesterday morning with the mails of the 10th inst., and the following passengers:—

Durack, Mr J J; Whitelaw, Mr D; Parker, Mr E; Parker, Mrs; Smith, Mr A; Smith, Mrs; Critchley, Mr C; Stephen, Mr R C; and child; Lecot, Mdle; Keily, Mr H G; Nicholas, Mr; Cameron, Mr M B; Cameron, Mrs; Bangham, Mr F E; Bangham, Mrs; Bangham, child and 2 infts; Mangham, Mr A; Mangham, Mrs; and child; Jack, Mr J S; Whalley, Mr R W; Bell, Mr R D; Lewis, Mrs; Lewis, Miss; Lewis, Mr J; Carbould, Mr R S; Carbould, Mrs & Inft; Greed, Miss; Harry, Mr L D; Harry, Mrs; Harry, child & inft; Jefferson, Miss; Hensman, Mr H; Hepper, Major; Hepper, Mrs; MacLaren, Mr J; Partridge, Mr C R; Hadwin, Mr J F; Lawrence, Mr S; Clegg, Mrs; Sarel, Mr N J; O'Byrne, Mr G; O'Byrne, Mr. R. L'Ivingte Learmouth, Mr R; L'Ivingte, Learmouth, Mrs inft; Simpson, Mr C; Simpson, Mrs; Devon, Mr G C; Devon, Mrs; Marriott, Mr R G; O'Kinealy, Mrs; Highet, Mrs R S; Watson, Mrs A N; and 2 infants; Falconer, Miss; Messent, Mr P G; Clouston, Mr G; and 2 inffts; Combridge, Mrs A J; Paterson, Brown, Mr R; Paterson, Brown. Mrs; Jones, Mr W E; Jones, Mrs; Weallens. Col. W; Dumaresq, Miss G S; Dods, Mr A W; Hewlett, Mr K; Hewlett, Mrs; Smith, Mr S B; Smith, Mrs & inft; Lal, Mr A K; Drake Brockman, Mrs; and child; Hutchison, Mr J; Mackenzie, Mr D G; Thornby Mr R B; Hompry, Mr J; Hompry, Mrs; Jackson, Mr W; Edwards. Mr V. E; McDonald, Mr W C; McDonald, Mrs; Mitchell, Mr T; Jones, Miss; Pearson, Mr H G; Pearson, Mrs; Williams, Mrs & inft; Graham, Mrs; Ashcroft, Mr J N; Hulley, Mrs J; Dukoff Gorden Miss; Spiers, Mr R; Gorden, Miss E M; Butler, Mrs J; Barraclough, Mr L; Henriques, Mrs & inft; Jarred, Miss; Heslop, Mr S; Gatmell, Miss A M; Carnduff, Lady; Carnduff, Sir; Nicoll, Mr E G; Whitehead, Mr R J; Mayo-Collier, Mr; Mayo-Collier, Mrs; Wight, Mr W; Wight Mrs; Traylen, Mr H; Mckennor, Miss; Gentles, Capt; Solano, Mr J; Marsh, Mrs R; Kirby, Mr J C; Lucas, Mr A E; Strachan, Miss M; Shallross, Miss G D; Gill, Miss E E; Izat, Miss A W; Menteth, Mr W F S; Milner, Mr A W; Gait, Mr E A; Warde, Miss; Wormald, Rev R L; Spencer,, Mrs N; Ryland, Mrs E & inft; Wilkinson, Mr; Linzey, Mr T; Laurie, Mr W J; Budden, Mr J A; Holben, Miss & inft; Ledgard, Mr H; Ledgard Mrs; Coombes, Mr H J; Williams. Mrs C A; Borckemfeldt, Mr von; Berckemfeldt, Mrs; Horn, Mrs C S; & inft; Mellore, Mrs G F; Coung, Mrs M; Bates. Mr R G; Bates, Mrs; Bates, Miss; Harwood Mr; Harwood, Mrs; Darling, Mrs child and inft; Bauks, Miss; Carnduff, Msr; Urquhart, Mrs H E; Prophel Miss; Abbot, Mrs E; Gillett, Mrs B; Ogilvn, Mrs D; Morris, Miss and inft; Duke, Mrs J and inft; Cockburn, Mr R C R; Cockburn, Mrs; Corbett Mrs G L; and inft; Arynur, Miss, Deakin, Miss H; Yules, Miss; Saunders, Mr T; Whiffin, Mr F; Worrall, Mr J R; Gale, Mrs H; Preston, Mr J; Pringle, Mr C I; Paul, Mr; Mackay, Mr W T; Clark, Mr A; Robertson, Mrs R; Tollington, Mrs; Godfrey, Mrs G C; Kensington, Lady; Kensington, Miss; Ryves, Mrs; Ryves, Miss; Crawshaw, Miss; Crawshaw, Mr W E; Whiffin, Mrs F D; Swinley, Mrs C D; Allen, Mr C T; Allen, Mrs; Harrison, Mr A T; East, Mrs H; Pugh, Mrs M F; Jones Mr C E; Binning, Mrs D B child; Murdock, Mr J; Desai, Mr C M; Brockman, Mrs C B Dr; Seal, Mrs; McIntyre, Mr A S; McIntyre, Mrs; Fell, Mr S; Fell, Mrs; and 2 children; Stone, Miss; Innes, Mrs H; Walker, Miss S; Garvie, Mrs M C; Garvie, Miss F; Garvie, Miss L; Reynolds, Mrs J R; Nanda, Mr J N; Claridge, Mr F H; Byrne, Capt J; Ram Sethi, Mr D; Young, Mrs W; Gahahan, Mr T; Taylor, Mrs S; Morgan, Mrs & inft; Humphries, Mrs H W; Gold, Miss and infant; Goad, Mrs; Cowles, Mr A C; Womersly, Mr H; Littlewood, Mr F; Saundres, Mr E; Harvey, Mr R J; Cruckshank, Mr P; Gales Mr L H; Gales, Mrs; Picken, Miss L; Hascie, Miss E; Picken, Mr; Green, Miss; Horncastle, Mr E; Robertson, Mr D K; Humpheyes, Mr J H; Drake, Mrs H B; Macfarlane, Mrs A and child; Insell, Mr J R; King, Rev. J B; King, Mrs and infant; Williams Miss; Graham, Mrs and infant; Rafique Mr A; Sinor, Mr K P; Robertson, Mrs J; Ross-Porter, Mrs; Porter, Miss; Porter, Miss M R; Capper, Mr P; Moare, Mr S; Moare, Mrs Hart, Mrs J W and 2 infants; Palmer, Mrs; Lomax, Mrs C E; Tyers, Mr J; Bowney, Mr E W; Wood, Mr S C G; Padshah, Mr; Manteth, Mrs A H S; Whitson, Mrs H; Quinn, Mr P; Jones, Mr P M; Hassen, Mr E; Vesuna, Mr H J; Hugo, Mr V; Hocken, Mr S; Khan, Mr M A; Pugh, Mrs L; Pugh Miss V, and child; Saunders, Miss; Irvina, Miss; Goodfellow, Mrs; Hoare, Mrs; Gauntlett, Miss G; Marriott, Miss M; Evans, Miss M M; Carpenter, Mr H S; Wright, Mr F; Stewart, Mr A R; Gatmell, Miss K M; Ubwick, Mrs T D; Cooke Hurle, Mrs C F; Scott-Dickens, Mr C; Adye, Lt.-Col; Gwyer, Capt. V E; Townsend, Mr G M; Rae, Mr D B; Bliss, Mrs C V, and child; Abba, Mr T; Dwarkadas, Mr K, and child; Ambler, Mr J; Bolton, Mrs M; Verbreggeu, Miss; Gregson, Mr J; Stevens, Mr W A; Stevens Mrs; Briggs, Mrs A; Naidu, Mrs S; Archer, Dr G B; Archer, Mrs; Gidley, Mrs, and child; Newbury, Miss; Fitzherbert, Mr T C; Boyd, Mr J; Naughton, Mr F; Hasan, Mr S; Sincock, Mr R J; Uniacke, Capt. J B; Murphy, Maj. A; Knox, Mrs K, and infant; Hooper, Miss; Macrae, Mr G S; Brice, Mr J N; Brice Mrs; Oliver, Mr C G; Butler, Mrs M, and infant; Gillman, Mr J D; Crouch, Mrs H N; Tournier, d'Albe; Tournier, Mrs; Philby, Mrs D and infant; Bright, Mr G; Thomson, Mr R R; Gillespie, Mr A; Katrak, S K H; Lewis, Mr J; Khan, Mr Z; Hasan, Md.; Shakespeare, Capt; Vlasto, Mr P; Ormond, Mr Just; Ormond, Mrs; Moare, Mr W; Towie, Major; Brooke, Capt; Dyer, Capt; Saviades, Mr T E; Chase, Miss, and servant; Davies, Mr S; Tuke, Maj. A W; Patiala, H H Maharaja and Staff.

HOMEWARD BOUND.

The P. & O. mail steamer India will sail for Home this evening in the following passengers:—

Abbott, Mrs.; Abbott, Miss.; Allen, Miss L. M.; Anderson, Mr. John and Mrs.; Baker, Mr. Sydney; Baker, Mrs. and Infant; Barry Smith, Mrs. Beauchamp Duff, Mrs. M.; Bertram, Mr. D. S.; Bird, Mrs., infant, child and nurse; Boyd, Mr. Frank; Boyle, Mrs.; Bradshaw, Mrs.; Brown, Mr. J. W.; Browne, Mrs. child and nurse; Carlton, Mrs.; Castle, Mr. F. J.; Charriol, Miss J.; Clarke, Mrs.; Colbourne, Mr. R.L.; Couchman, Miss; Crawford, Mrs.; Cubbin, Mr. J.; Dawson, Mr. E. W.; Deas, Mrs. L., child and nurse; de Coetlogon, Rev. C. E.; Dougaty, Mr.; Drimond, Mr. W. W.; Ealand, Rev. A. F.; Edward, Miss; Evans Mrs. child and infant; Fleming, Mrs., 2 children and nurse; Foulkes, Mr. A.; Fowler, Mr. C. C. and Mrs.; Gardiner, Mr.; Gauntlett, Mr. M. F. and Mrs.; George, Mrs.; Gordon, Miss; Goulstone, Mr. E. E.; Gudrat Ali, Sub. Asst. Surgeon; Gunter, Miss L.; Halliday, Mr. M.; Harrington, Mr. Harrington, Mrs. and child; Hogg, Mrs. C.; Holden, Mr. A.; Home, Mrs. M.; Home, Miss; Horton, Mrs. child and infant; Houghton, Mr. W. H. E.; Hughes, Mrs. J. E.; Hully, Mrs. infant and 4 children; Johnston, Mr.; Jones, Mrs. and infant; Jutes, Mrs.; Kelly, Mrs., 2 children and nurse; Kenneuy, Mrs. Myles and nurse; Knott, Mrs., infant and nurse; Knox, Mr. C.E.; Lewis, Mr. R.; Lewis, Mrs. and infant; Lindguist, Mr. H. D.; MacRae, Mrs. Mantri, Mr. B. K.; Martin, Mr. C. and Mrs.; Marshall, Mrs., J. H. and child; McGuigan, Mr. M.; Muir, Mr. J.; Murray, Mr. J. A.; Newman, Mrs. H. L. and 2 children; Norman, Mrs. C. L., infant and child; Owen, Mrs., infant and nurse; Peat, Mr. P. S.; Phillips, Miss D. S.; Phipson, Mrs.; Pilcher, Mrs.; Pooley, Mr. J. P. V.; Rainey Mrs. and child; Rainey, Miss; Renton, Mrs.; Riddell, Mr. W.; Ridgway, Mrs.; Robinsin, Mrs. and child; Scott, Mrs. A. B.; Selliers, Mr.; Sheppard, I.C.S., Mr. W. D. and Mrs.; Smith, Mrs.; Stevenson, Mr.; Sweeny, Mrs.; Taylor, Mr. W. O. and Mrs.; Villiers-Stuart, Mrs.; Voet, Mrs. H.; Warner, Miss A.; Watson Smyth, Mrs. child and nurse; Watson, Mrs. H. D.; Weeks, Mrs; West, Miss; Whiddett, Mr. F. G. W.; Wilkinson, Mrs. F. M.; Wilkinson, Miss; Wilson, Mrs.; Boyd, Mr. A.; MacIntosh, Mr. J.; Lambert, Mr. A.; Stevenson, Mrs.; Grimshaw, Mrs.; Prentis, Mrs.; Hollingworth, Mr. E.; Carey, Mrs. O. W.; Grayfoot, Miss; Edwards, Mrs. M. E.; Freund, Mr. J. J.; Baird Miss; Newland, Mrs.; Lang, Mrs.; Becher, Mrs., Infant and Nurse; Beauchamp Duff, Mrs.; Home, Miss.; Wilson, Mrs.; Dudding, Mr. A.; Denison, Mr. W.; Simmions, Mr. F.; Graham, Mrs. A. M.; Keogh, Mrs.; Coningham, Mrs.; Moberley, Mrs. Infant and Nurse; Phipps, Mrs.; Grayfoot, Mrs. B. B.; Parpia, Mr. A.; Anderson, Mr. J. E.; Nesfield Mrs. and Infant; Borger, Mr. J. M.; Sladen, Mrs., Infant, and Nurse; Hesketh, Mrs. and Child; Taylor, Mrs.; Home, Mrs.; Saye, Mr. P. S. T.; Worthington, Mr. F. V. and Mrs.

The Anchor Line s.s. Massilia, will sail from No. 7 shed Victoria Dock this morning with the following passengers:—
To Aden:—Lt. Kane;
To Liverpool:—Mr. H. A. Abbott; Mrs. Abbott; Mr. J. H. Allan; Lt.-Col. M. Bicknell; Mrs. Bicknell; Mr. F. Blomley; Miss H. Cockburn; Mrs. Drew and Child; Miss M. A. Eccles; Mr. F. H. Funnell; Miss M. Gregory; Mrs. G. Hogshaw; Mr. J. Maden; Mrs. Maden; Miss Petley; Mr. C. G. Shaumer; Miss Smith; Mr. J. B. Whitfield; Mrs. Willett and Infant; Mr F. H. Williams.

BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION CO LTD

The annual general meeting of the Bombay Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. will be held next Monday at the registered offices in Home Street, Fort. When, inter alia, a proposition is to be brought forward to declare a dividend of 4 per cent. on the Company's ordinary shares. As there is an opinion amongst some of the shareholders that the decline in the market value of the shares and in the rates of dividend are not justifiable, considering the sound nature and volume of business transacted by the Company, a resolution is to be submitted by one of the shareholders for the appointment of two or three shareholders as directors on the Company's board. It is considered in some quarters, that the introduction of a little fresh blood into the existing body of control, may have a stimulating effect on the present Management.

THE BAKR-ID.

MOSLEM "AT HOME."

The President of the Anjuman-i-Islam, Bombay, Mr. Hajee Yousuf Hajee Ismail Sobani, was "At Home" last evening, at the Anjuman Hall, in honour of the Idul-Zuha, to Mussulmans of different denominations. Among those present were:—The Hon. Mr. Claude Hill, Mr. J. L. Rieu, Mr. S. M. Edwardes, Khan Bahadur Hakim Mohamed Dayam, Mr. Shurufali Mamooji, Mr. Osman Sobani, Khan Saheb Mohamed Hussain Taki, Mr. Mushtaque Ahmed Zahidi, Mr. F. M. Tuki, Mr. Abdulla Ahamed, K. B. Abdul Rehman Kadwani, Mr. Abdul Kader Khatkhatey, Mr. Hassanbhoy, Abdul Husain, bar-at-law, Mr. Munshi Syed Moiunuddin, Mr. Kazi Kubiruddin, bar-at-law, Mr. S. A. Muktubey, Nawab Abdulla Khan Sahib, Mr. Perceval, Mr. Taher Mohamed Haji Adam, J.P., Khan Sahib Munshi Furidudin, Mr. Abubekar Baig Mohamed, Mr. Haji Sullaman Abdul Wahed, Mr. Haji Mohamedali Zainulali Raza, Mr G R. Khairaj, and Mr. M. K. Azad, bar-at-law.

The hall was tastefully decorated and brilliantly illuminated. Id greetings were exchanged. Mr. Haji Yousuf Sobani in a short speech welcomed the guests and invited Mr. Munshi Syed Moiunuddin, Assistant Deputy Educational Inspector, to pray for the success of the British Arms during the present war. Mr. Syed Moiunuddin, in a long speech, dwelt on the obligations of the Mussalmans towards their Sovereign, and quoted verses from the Quoran enjoining loyalty to the Crown.

Refreshments were served and the guests departed, after spending a very pleasant couple of hours in the Anjuman Hall.

The P. & O. Company's steamer Salsette with the homeward mails of the 24th instant arrived in Aden at daybreak on Thursday the 29th idem.

ON THE LORRAINE FRONTIER.

THE SOUND OF THE GUNS.

SUPERIORITY OF FRENCH FIRE.

(By yesterday's Mail.)

In the engagements round Nancy, apart from the respective fighting qualities of the two armies, one reason for the failure of the enemy's attempts to make headway away from the frontier has been the comparative inefficiency of the German shells, says the "Times" correspondent at Nancy in a message dated, October 3. As most of the fighting has consisted of artillery fire at long range (though sometimes the two lines of infantry have been only 50 yards apart) this has had an important bearing on the results. The men soon get used to these shells—"les grosses marmites" they call them—and get into the way of eating and drinking and sleeping close to where they are falling, as calmly as if they were at home in barracks. They even miss the sound of them when they are silent. A young French soldier who was badly wounded at Remereville put the case for me in a sentence. He was sleeping in a trench the night before he was hit, when the firing suddenly ceased, and, he told me, "the silence woke me."

That is more or less what has happened to us at Nancy. We are about as far from the frontier as Wimbledon from Hyde Park Corner, Nomeny and Pont-a-Moussen t... north, Luneville to the south-east, and Toul to the west, are between 12 and 13 miles off, and Saint Mihiel to the north-west and Metz to the north, just over 30, so that we have had a fair share of the firing that has been going on. Every day and all day long, and through the night as well, the dominant sound in the streets has been the thunder of the guns. The rumble and roar of it ha... gone on with monotonous regularity. Every few seconds it kept breaking out again, dull, angry, and continuous, pressing with leaden weight on one's ears and head, like the sound of a furious hurricane roaring in the chimneys. You heard it as you went to bed, you heard it whenever you woke up during the night and the first thing in the morning, and you heard it all day long. And after a time you took no notice of it. You heard it less than the rattle o... the tramcars.

But now, suddenly, for the last two or three days ... has practically come to an end. ... ally it still mutters in the distance. I... the insistency of it has gone, a... ...e are awakened by the silence. We even feel a little dull without it. But we are more than a little grateful. For the French guns have beaten the enemy back. That is what the silence means. They have beaten back what is perhaps his last desperate effort to break through the stubborn lines of red and blue that guard on this flank the approach to France. He is still trying to get through, at Pont-a-Mousson, at Saint Mihiel, and elsewhere, no doubt with the object of getting through on its comparatively undefended side. But Toul and Epinal and Belfort, which were to have been such an easy prey for the big German guns, still stand. They have not even been bombarded. In the battles of the *rase campagne* the French have more than held their own. Day after day their soldiers, and, more important still, their generals, have shown that the lessons of '70 have been burnt into their bones, and day after day the possibility of German success becomes more faint.

TRANSPORT OF THE WOUNDED.

Of course, in defending their country these gallant Allies of ours have suffered terribly. You see that not only on the battlefields, you see it almost more in the hospitals, or in the long trains in which the wounded are sent away as soon as they are convalescent. The other day I saw a batch of 500 go off, one of the sections making the 12,000 or 13,000 that have already passed through the doctor's hands in this town.

There were two trains of them, one for those who were able to sit up, the other chiefly made up of those windowless carriages, labelled "Hommes, 40, Chevaux, 8," which are always, even in time of peace, a prominent feature of French railways. Each of them is a travelling ward for eight men, four at each end of the sliding door in the centre of the carriage. They are brought to the siding from which the train starts—these are, of course, the bad cases—sometimes in motor-cars, but chiefly on litters supported by an ingenious, arrangement in the tramcars, and then carried to the train by two bearers. Each carriage has its Red Cross attendants, who travel with the men, and, I need hardly say, are as careful o... German wounded as of their own. There is plenty of room for them to move between the bunks, which consist simply of the litters laid on horizontal supports fixed across the carriages, arranged in two tiers. In these the wounded travel with as great comfort as is possible in their condition. T... train has its travelling kitchen and surgery and everything that is necessary for the care of its pathetic load of passengers.

The pathos of it all—in the hospitals as well as in the hospital trains—is, I think, what strikes one most about this side of war and its results. You see horribly wounded bodies, horribly shattered limbs, legs and arms, encased in plaster of Paris, heads and hands and feet wrapped in bandages, and all the other patchings and mendings that are the marvellous results of modern surgery. (Let anyone who has a prejudice against modern surgery and surgeons go and see for himself what surgery does for such who are wounded on the field of battle.) But more than all the wounds and suffering, the patience of the wounded—it is wonderful, the wistful, uncomplaining look that is almost surprise that grips you. They were so strong and are now so feeble and helpless. They look at you like dumb animals, as though they were asking what it all means, and when nations go to war it is their poor bodies that have to bear the suffering. But that is only with the worst cases, and only while they are at their worst. In the cases of the rest—that is to say, of the majority—there is a marvellous cheerfulness. They are as happy and as eager to be well enough to go to the front again as if they were schoolboys going home for the holidays. And that perhaps is the most pathetic part of it all.

A MASS FOR THE DEAD.

But these, after all, are alive and articulate. There is another thought that comes to you here in Nancy in these days, the thought of the silent dead, the dead who are hidden away, whose fighting and suffering is all done.

On Sunday in the Cathedral a solemn mass was celebrated for the repose of their souls, for the life also of the souls of those who took part in the service. At the end of the nave, high in front of the altar, draped with the Tricolor, heavily fringed with gold, and flanked by tall gold candlesticks, was raised the symbolical representation of the last resting-place of all the soldiers who have fallen in the last weeks in defence of France and in the cause of liberty. That and the purple hanging behind the episcopal throne of the Archbishop and the uniforms of a few wounded soldiers were the only notes of colour in the Cathedral against t'e dead white of the walls. The choir and the big square columns of the nave draped in heav... black, the clothes of the people in the great congregation were black, the robes of the priests and their acolytes black and white.

In all this there was nothing different from what must always be seen in any country at a time of national mourning. But there was something else. It was a time and an occasion, not only of national mourning, but of national pride. And it was also an occasion and a proof of national unity. In the choir just within the rails of the chancel was the Prefect of Meurthe and Moselle. To an Englishman that may not sound in any way remarkable. But the French congregation knew what his presence there meant. It is probably the first time for at least 15 years that a Prefect, wearing his official uniform, has taken part in a public religious service. That is what has been done for France by the war and the sacrifice of its soldiers' lives. The paralysing influence of political differences and hostility has been swept away. The dead have not died in vain. The war has brought to bear on the life of the country a healing and unifying influence, and the thunder of the guns, which met the congregation as they went out into the sunlight, with the sounds of Beethoven's march echoing and thundering behind them, meant something more than a menace to the foe and (as it was easy to think) a parting salute to the dead. It meant and means new life for the nation.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S REPLY TO THE KAISER.

DAY OF SETTLEMENT COMING.

The "North-German Gazette" publishes the te... of President Woodrow Wilson's re... ...e telegram addressed to him by the German Emperor at the beginning of September. The following is a translation from the German text:—

Your Majesty's important communication of September 7 has been received and read with the greatest interest and sympathy. I am honoured by your Majesty asking me for an impartial opinion, as the representative of a State in no way involved by this war, and as one whose only wish is to learn the truth and make allowance for it. You would not expect me, I am sure, to say more. I pray God that this war may soon come to an end. A day of settlement is surely coming when the united European States will make an end of all quarrels. Where injustices have found a place, results are sure to follow, and all those who have been at fault will have to answer for them. The peoples of the earth fortunately are unanimous in the intention that such a general settlement must take place. But if this plan be insufficient the opinion of mankind will in the last resort in addition interfere in such cases.

It would be injudicious and precipitate for a single Government, which is happily outside the war, to form and utter a definite opinion. It would, moreover, not be in accordance with the neutral attitude of the nation. I speak thus frankly, because I know that you expect and wish me to speak as friend to friend, and because I am convinced that a reservation of opinion until the end of the war, when all events and circumstances may be regarded in their proper perspective and correct bearings, will be considered by yourself as a true expression of sincere neutrality.

WOODROW WILSON.

MORE SIKH EMIGRANTS IN CALCUTTA

PISTOLS AND SEDITIOUS LITERATURE FOUND.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 30.

Nearly three hundred Sikh emigrants arrived in Calcutta yesterday by the Tosa Maru. The greater portion were from Vancouver and the United States. In view of warnings received as to their character, they were met by a company of Fusiliers, a company of Gurkhas, and armed police. **Special arrangements were made to** ensure a thorough search by the Customs authorities, and the landing was effected **quietly, but during the search five revolvers,** two automatic pistols and a considerable quantity of seditious literature were found on board. Four arrests were made. **All the Sikhs were subsequently entrained and despatched to the Punjab by a special train from Kidderpore Docks. One man had a bank book showing a balance of eleven thousand dollars.**

CORONER'S INQUESTS.

DEAD MAN'S BROTHERS' ALLEGATIONS.

At the morgue yesterday, the coroner, Mr. H. P. T. Lattey held an inquest touching the death of Premji Purshotam, who died at the Sir J. J. Hospital, death having been certified as being due to bronchopneumonia.

The circumstances which led to the holding of the inquest in spite of the medical certificate were as follows:—The deceased was arrested on the 24th instant on a charge of criminal breach of trust as a servant in respect of Rs. 87, belonging to Hemchand Purshotam, whom he was serving as a clerk. He was locked up in the Pydhownie police station at 1 a.m. In the morning at about half past eight he complained of being ill, and was removed to Sir J. J. Hospital, where he was found to be suffering from opium poisoning. He was treated and discharged as cured on the morning of the 26th. A few hours later, however, he again complained that he was feeling unwell and was re-admitted into the hospital as he had fever, and he died there on Thursday night. The house-surgeon certified his death as stated above, but the brothers of the deceased alleged before Inspector Barnes that the deceased had been severely assaulted by his master and other persons before he was handed over to the police.

After hearing the evidence of the deceased's brothers, the Hospital Surgeon and the Police Surgeon, the jury returned a verdict of death from natural causes, namely inflammation of the lungs.

DRAGGED INTO THE SHAFTING.

Mr. Lattey also held an inquest touching the death of Mahadu Rama (35), a labourer in the factory of Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas at Byculla.

The evidence showed that on Thursday evening the deceased was putting up a belt on a shafting in motion when his hand got entangled and before the shafting could be stopped he was dragged and thrown violently on the ground. He died immediately. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

JUTE TRADE REVIVAL.

DISTINCT IMPROVEMENTS IN BOTH MARKETS.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 30.

Speaking to the "Statesman's" representative a jute expert stated that there had been a distinct improvement on both the Eastern and Western markets. The reported large order of bags for the Argentine has not as yet entirely fulfilled expectations but whether it will eventually reach 50 million bags or not cannot be said. The Argentine is undoubtedly a much larger buyer than it was some weeks ago.

There are more steamers in Calcutta at present than there have been at any time since the outbreak of the war, and the only difficulty is that of getting sufficient river boats to bring the goods quickly enough from the mills. By the end of this month, if the mills carry out all shipping instructions which they have received, stocks should reach quite a normal level again. The market for raw material is still very favourable to buyers, and it is more than likely that mills will show considerable profits at the end of the month.

OBJECTIONABLE LEAFLETS.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Oct. 30.

In consequence of search warrants which were issued yesterday at the instance of the Local Government, some Burmese presses were raided and the police seized leaflets alleged to violate section 4 of the Press Act. The Government considering these were likely to cause dissatisfaction amongst the community declared the leaflets forfeited. Two presses have been ordered to furnish security, while seven others have been called upon by the District Magistrate to furnish further security.

THE NAVSARI TRIAL.

GARDA FINED RS. 300.

(From a Correspondent.)

NAVSARI, Oct. 30.

Rustamji Jamasji Garda, who was tried on a charge of negligently causing the death of Desai Laloobhai Dayabhai of Parujan by a gunshot was fined Rs. 300 to-day by the Sessions Judge, Mr. Sarabhai Majmudar, All the other charges were found to be groundless.

BOMBAY CORPORATION V. G. I. P. RAILWAY.

LEAVE TO APPEAL GRANTED.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 30.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondest cables:—The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council has granted special leave to appeal in the case of the Corporation of Bombay against The Great Indian Peninsular Railway, touching the latter's claim to construct lines across the streets of Bombay without the Corporation's consent.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY CHESS TOURNAMENT.

This Tournament will be held in Bombay at a place to be hereafter notified, and will commence on the 21st November. The Tournament is open to all players of the Bombay Presidency and to such of the players outside the Presidency as are at present Members of the Bombay Chees Club.

T e last day for receiving the applications is **Wednesday the 11th November 1914.**

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Kerosine rates are published each Saturday in the Commercial column of this paper.
The Company also imports Liquid Fuel for Oil Engines and Pesterine for Plague Prevention.

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A STIMULANT *without* ALCOHOL.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Saturday, October 31, 1914.

PORT TRUST FINANCE.

Whether the flag follows trade or trade follows the flag we do not pretend to discuss. They are converse propositions the truth of each of which logicians would easily establish. If, as the poet says, war comes disguised as commerce then it may be true that it is the flag which brings trade in its train. Thus went the Spanish to win gold and silver from South America and the Portuguese and Dutch from the East Indies. But the Honourable the East India Trading Company, which first received its charter from Queen Elizabeth, may claim the converse of the proposition. Its ships came purely for trading purposes, till its servants in 1612 and afterwards were able under the protection of the British flag, to establish factories in Surat, Calicut, Masulipatam, Dacca and other places. But in a wider sense, your economists on international trade will contend that the world's commerce is possible only with each nation's flag peacefully flying high in the breeze. Each commercial nation flourishes because its flag gives protection to its traders wherever they may be planted and if at the present juncture British trade goes on merrily in spite of the great titanic struggle, it is because the Union Jack spreads far and wide oven the high seas. This, however, is a preamble suggested by the present conditions of the world's trade. That India has taken vast strides in commerce during the last fifty years, is undoubtedly owing to Pax Brittanica which spreads her white wings over the entire peninsula. Just contrast the state of things a century ago. How the Portuguese and the Dutch fought till both were ousted by the French and the British, till again the latter eventually remained masters of "East India." Nor should we forget the piratical tribes of the Sadus and the Angrico and the Moplahs, at any rate on the Malabar Coast from Broach down to Calicut. It is indeed a fascinating history of Indian commerce during the first thirty years of the nineteenth century which the Gamaliels of our brand new College of Commerce should well impress on the infant Gamaliels learning at their feet. Then there was the internecine war of tariff which ought not to be forgotten, namely, the heavy import duties of an intolerable character on Indian "calicoes" (generally) in the United Kingdom which began in the reign of Queen Anne, and the light export duty levied by the same authority on English goods consigned to the East Indies. How England flourished and India was impoverished in her great industry is another story which this war of tariff discloses. Each and all hampered Indian trade till the policy of the Free Traders revolutionised the country and wrought slowly, but steadily, fresh prosperity, the ample fruits of which are to be discerned for the last thirty years and more.

But we must turn to the theme of this article. The Port Trust is indeed a lucky organisation. From the days of its establishment it has been uniformly prosperous. But the merchants of today, whether European or Indian, Free-traders or Protectionists, know next to nothing of those broad-minded, level-headed and sagacious merchants, who were the pioneers of the Port Trust and laid wide and deep those foundations on which all the prosperity of the organisation is found. It was the Flemingings and the Scotts, the Bythells and the Forbes, the Grahams and others who steered the vessel of the Port Trust in its infancy, not forgetting that keen-eyed and shrewd American, Mr. G. A. Kultridge, who afterwards so successfully launched the Bombay Tramway Company and enriched its proprietors beyond the dreams of avarice. Neither can the present generation of merchants forget the debt of gratitude they owe to the influence of the press, the "Times of India," with that fine economist, the late Mr. Martin Wood, as editor, and the "Bombay Gazette," alas, now gathered to its majority, but which was so great a power and influence under the late Mr. James Maclean. Succeeding Trustees have no doubt done their work well and we have no reason to belittle it. But it was those stalwarts who did the spade work with the great support of the press, which incessantly reminded a too slow-going and narrow-minded Government of its duty towards this great entrepot of commerce and the gate of Asia. Neither should we forget to recount the services of those capable helsmen, the chairmen and the engineers, who have had in succession the charge of the bark, which from the minnow has now grown into a Triton. There were Colonels Ballard and Merewether and the great Thomas Ormeston, and there was Sir Walter Hughes with Mr. Messent. The last is still with us to our extreme gratification. And we have now Sir Frederick Sprott, who has so ably brought the latest colossal undertaking of the Alexandra Docks to a completion.

Latterly, specially during the last five years during which India's foreign trade has taken great strides, the Port Trust revenue has naturally taken upward leaps. So much so that each year the Administration Report tells us that it has been a "record year." The phrase has now grown common place and lost all its charm. It must be reserved for some future occasion, when a big boom of revenue in a single year justifies the pronouncement of that pleasing shibboleth. Last year the revenue reached nearly 99 lakhs of rupees, being an increase of 10 lakhs over the preceding one. All items of receipts shewed a healthy growth but expenditure was kept within bounds. It was eighty-two lakhs, leaving a fat surplus of 16½ lakhs to swell the Revenue Reserve, which is now recorded at 1.05 crores. The capital expenditure during the year, chiefly on the Alexandra, Hughes and Mazagon docks, was 1.54 crores. This is the broad tale of Port Trust finance for 1913-14. The triennium, ending with 1907, showed an average income of seventy-three lakhs. The next ending with 1911 of nearly 80 lakhs, and the last, ending with 1913, of ninety lakhs and over. It is a growth of 17 lakhs on the average and equal to 23 per cent. The capital debt from the beginning now amounts to 12.96 crores. The volume of trade was valued at 209 crores, while the vessels which entered the port were 1,577 with a tonnage of 31.35 lakhs. The largest vessel in the dock was the Cleveland with 16,960 tons. Altogether we are rejoiced at this prosperity of the Trust which is certainly owing to the docks; though it should not be forgotten that it is also a big ground landlord earning rich ground rents by way of leases amounting to twelve lakhs. The Municipality and the Port Trust are two of our best and most flourishing organisations. All honour to those men of the past who have worked so well and nobly to their respective prosperity.

Notes of the Day.

Prince Louis' Resignation.

The resignation of Prince Louis of Battenberg is a sensational event as to which we trust the Government at Home will vouchsafe some sort of explanation. Prince Louis, though of German birth and German descent, has spent his life in the British Navy, which esteems him as a brilliant officer, one of its most able tacticians and strategists, and loves him for his many endearing qualities. This popularity Prince Louis has won for himself, for German Princes are not apt to be popular in the British services, just as he has won his way to the greatest post open to a British naval officer by sheer merit. If Prince Louis had resigned at the outbreak of the war one could understand that he had gracefully retired in deference to a possible feeling on the part of the public, that in spite of the known fact that his Highness is about as British in thought and character as anyone can be, it was not quite the thing to have a naturalised German in the executive control of Britain's "Sure Shield." But that reason ceased to exist once the occasion offered by the outbreak of the war, had passed.

The Battenbergs.

The Battenberg's are a notable family. Their's is not a Royal House. It was founded by a lady who became the morganatic wife of Prince Alexander of Hesse in 1851 and was accorded the title of Countess (Grafin) of Battenberg a town in the Grand Duchy of Hesse. The children, of whom Prince Louis is the eldest, were given the title of Prince and Princess, and the dignity of Serene Highness. The family was left badly off, but the young princes were good-looking, extraordinarily so, and charming and all managed to make their way. Prince Louis entered the British Navy, in which he has achieved so much distinction, and married one of the Princess's of his father's house. His second brother was chosen as the first Prince of Bulgaria, and displayed notable qualities as a ruler of that difficult country, until Russian intrigue procured his abdication. The third brother was the well-known Prince Henry of Battenberg, who married Princess Beatrice, the youngest daughter of Queen Victoria, and died in the Ashanti Expedition of 1895. He was the father of the Prince Maurice of Battenberg, who has just died of his wounds in France. Prince Louis has a son in the Navy, and two other nephews, brothers of the late Prince Maurice, in the Army.

German Submarines Off Belgium.

The news that is published by the Dutch paper "Handelsblad", that German submarines are being sent to Zeebrugge by railway, where they will be mounted and sent against the British fleet is probably old. We know already from our own official reports that submarines have been acting, without success, against the flotilla which has been bombarding the Germans near Nieuport and Ostend. These vessels must have been brought overland as it is exceedingly unlikely that they have come round by sea from Heligoland or Wilhelmshaven. Zeebrugge is a small quayside, near Blankenberghe, the popular Belgian watering place north of Ostend. It is hardly likely that the Germans will find it a very comfortable naval base and it is likely very soon to receive the attention of the guns of the British flotilla, if that attention has not already been paid it.

An Important Capture.

It is interesting to learn from the mail papers of an important capture made on the sea-board of the North Sea, which should have done something to interfere with the operations of the enemy's submarines. "There seems no doubt," says "The Statesman," that during the past three weeks the submarines of the German Navy have been active at such a distance from any possible harbour base that, in view of the ascertained limit of their range of action, the character of the German supply ships, which were provisioning them, became a pressing problem. There is reason to believe that the problem was solved in striking fashion two weeks ago, and that the clever work which marked the solution of it when it can be described will be well worthy of record." It is reported that a neutral ship was taken with an excess of spare hawsers, and these proved to be mere coverings for steel drums of oil fuel for the German submarines!

German Ante-War Preparations.

In the same connection news comes from Capetown, which not only confirms the suspicion that Germany was preparing for this war before the Sarajevo assassinations, but throws out a suggestion as to one possible reason of the success of the Emden's exploits. "The Times" correspondent at Capetown says a German cruiser, the Eber, was in dock at Capetown a few days before the outbreak of war, and got away just in time. An intercepted letter addressed to the commander contained certain instructions from Berlin, which were dated June 14 (i.e., a fortnight before the Sarajevo murders, which were the ostensible cause of war). These instructions revealed a complete system for coaling the German Navy on the outbreak of war through secret service agents in Capetown, New York, and Chicago. The commander of the Eber was given the names of shippers and bankers with whom he could deal confidentially, the essence of the plan being that a collier would leave Table Bay, ostensibly bound for England, but really to meet a German warship at an agreed rendezvous. It will be recalled that Austrian mobilisation papers printed before the murders reached the Far East at the same time as the declaration of war.

The Same Old War Office!

The War Office at Home does not seem to have departed from some of its most famous traditions in spite of the presence of Lord Kitchener. "Truth" in fact alleges that it is showing increased arrogance towards those who come to offer their services to Whitehall. The other day a retired officer called to say he was anxious to serve in any capacity, whether on land, sea, or air, but was told there were "crowds of men" waiting to be employed, and when he reminded the jack-in-office whom he was interviewing of Lord Kitchener's speech calling for applications, he was shown the door, with the polite admonition that "the Empire could take care of itself without his services." Again, a doctor who has a very good West End practice says that he, too, went to the War Office to offer his services, not because he wanted to give up his practice, but as an act of patriotic duty. On arrival he cross-examined as though he had been a pickpocket, and finally told that his name would be noted, but no promise of employment could be given him unless he could get some "influential" people to back his application. The doctor went back to his patients.

The Commander of the Ulsters.

Major General Charles I[illegible]ll, of the Indian Army, is to go out in command of the Ulster Volunteer Division, which now numbers some 11,000 men. General Powell, who is fifty-seven years of age, is not new to war, having seen a good deal of active service as a staff officer in various campaigns on the North-Western Frontier of India. In 1900 he went to China during the Boxer trouble, and was appointed senior British representative on the staff of Field-Marshal Waldersee, who was Commander-in-Chief of the Allies. His last appointment was the command of the Jullunder Brigade, which he gave up in 1912, since when he has been on half pay.

Official and Personal.

M. A. T. Stowell, Officiating Traffic Manager, N. W. Railway is appointed Assistant Secretary, Railway Board (Traffic Department).

On return from leave Mr. M. F. Gauntlett I.C.S., will, it is expected, again take up his appointment of Accountant-General of Railways.

KARACHI TRADE MARK CASE.

APPEAL ALLOWED.

(Associated Press.)

KARACHI, Oct. 30.

In a recent trade-mark case in Karachi the firm of Messrs. Narumal Khemchand were convicted of infringing the rights of the Bombay Company, Limited.

They appealed against the conviction and the appellate court, in allowing the appeal, said:—The complainants' firm have alleged that they have for a long time imported chintz printed with a particular design or pattern, and that the accused firm has recently imported a similar chintz printed with a similar design. It has been alleged that the design or pattern amounted to a trade mark and that copying of the design or the pattern amounted to an offence either under Section 486, of the Indian Penal Code, or under Section 7 of the Merchandise Marks Act. Now the design or pattern covers the whole body of the goods and it appears to us to be part and parcel of the goods and to fall within the definition of design given in Section 2 (5) of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1911. It does not appear to us to satisfy the ordinary conception of a trade mark. It is not a mark apart and different from the goods applied to them for denoting the goods to be the manufacture or merchandise of a particular person within the meaning of Section 478 of the Indian Penal Code. The copying of the design or pattern could not therefore be treated as the counterfeiting of a trademark within the meaning of Section 456, of the Indian Penal Code, nor do we think that the design or pattern can properly be brought within the definition of trade description contained in Section 2 (2) of the Merchandise Marks Act. We are therefore of opinion that no offence has been disclosed by the allegations and that process ought not to have been issued. We must accordingly quash the proceedings of the learned additional City Magistrate.

FIRE AT PAREL ROAD.

About ten o'clock last night a fire broke out on the second floor of a four-storeyed house situated in Bhendy Bazar, Parel Road.

Information being communicated to the head fire brigade station, the engines from Byculla, Babula Tank, Mandvi, Bhuleshwar and Fort repaired to the scene of the fire and with combined exertion of the brigade the fire was put out in a short time. The floor, where the fire originated, was occupied by one Meherally Munji a cap merchant. The other floors were occupied by boot and cap merchants. The tram-traffic was dislocated for some time. The damage done by fire has not been ascertained and the cause is not known. The adjoining building was saved by the fire-brigade under Mr. Greenop.

WHAT THE KAISER'S BILL WOULD BE.

MR. W. CROOKS, M. P. PUTS IT AT £ 1,000 000,000.

(By yesterday's Mail.)

Mr. Percy Illingworth, M.P., the chief Liberal Whip, addressing a crowded recruiting meeting at Saltaire Park, Shipley, on October 4, observed that he could speak for the Cabinet and he believed he could speak for the House of Commons and every single person in these islands, that not one single Briton wanted to go to war with Germany. Sir Edward Grey strove persistently for peace. The moment when agreement had practically been reached between Russia and Austria was chosen by Germany to declare war on Russia and France. Her troops were forthwith sent into Belgium, thus violating the neutrality of that country.

"I have here," said Mr. Illingworth, displaying a document, "a photograph of the Treaty which was signed by the Powers. Here are the signatures—Great Britain, Belgium, Austria, France, Prussia, and Russia. What does the Treaty say? 'Belgium shall form an independent and perpetually neutral State. It shall be bound to observe such neutrality towards all other States.' A more wicked or criminal breach of a binding obligation has never disgraced the pages of history. As there is justice in Heaven, this cowardly and brutal act shall be avenged. (Cheers.) Belgium appealed to the Powers to maintain her guaranteed Treaty rights. Had we not gone to her aid, it were better that we should be swept away into the limbo of dead and forgotten things." (Cheers.)

Mr. Will Crooks, M.P., also addressed the meeting.

"We have been to Germany on peace missions." Mr. Crooks said. "I have been there myself three times. I feel as if I had been done. (Laughter.) What are Germans doing in Belgium to-day? Our homes are in danger. I would rather go down in slavery with our King than have liberty with the Kaiser. (Cheers.) People talk about the cost. What would it cost if 'Kaiser Bill' was here? If we get out at £500,000,000 we shall be lucky, but if the Germans came here we should also have to give them £500,000,000 to go back again and to build more Dreadnoughts with."

ENEMY'S RESERVISTS.

ORDER NOT TO ARREST RESCINDED.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 30.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:—The "Times" naval correspondent announces that the instructions to the fleet not to arrest the enemy's Reservists in neutral vessels have been rescinded. These instructions had been strongly denounced, particularly by the "Morning Post," which states that Germany and Austria had about half a million nationals of military age in neutral countries, many thousands of whom have been allowed to return.

EVADING THE EMDEN.

SAILING WITH LIGHTS OUT.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Oct. 30.

A passenger writes to the "Madras Mail":—The Biby liner s.s. Derbyshire which left Liverpool on the 1st instant, with a record number of 146 passengers arrived safely at Colombo on the 27th instant, having successfully evaded the Emden by running with lights out between Aden and Colombo, though she actually passed and picked up some of the wreckage of one of the five steamers recently sunk by the depredator.

INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.

TIME-SCALE OF PAY.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Oct. 30.

As some compensation for the loss on normal expections of officiating promotions, due to general recall from leave, the Secretary of State has sanctioned, with effect from the 1st instant, for so long as the embargo lasts, the following time-scale of monthly pay for the members of the Indian Civil Service:—

After the third year of service Rs. 550, rising by Rs. 50, for each year of service until the eighth year for which, like the seventh year, the pay will be Rs. 750.

For the ninth year the pay will be Rs. 900 thereafter rising by Rs. 100 annually to the thirteenth year for which like the twelfth year the pay will be Rs. 1,200 with Rs.1,300 for the fourteenth and the fifteenth years; thereafter rising by Rs. 100 rupees annually until the twentieth year for which like the nineteenth year the pay will be Rs. 1,800 with Rs. 2,000 for the twenty-first year and above. The case of other similarly situated services is under consideration.

FRONTIER RAID.

RAIDERS DRIVEN OFF.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Oct. 30.

News has been received that an attempt was made on the night of the 25th instant by a trans-border gang, the composition of which is not yet known, to raid the village of Paniala situated on the east of Sheikh Budin, in Dera Ismail Khan district. The attempt was unsuccessful and the raiders were driven off by troops and village parties. Two raiders were killed and one was wounded in the neighbourhood of the Bain Pass.

SENSATIONAL GURKHAS' EXPLOIT.

GERMAN AMMUNITION STORE BLOWN UP.

ALLIES STILL PROGRESSING IN THE WEST.

EFFECTIVE NAVAL SUPPORT.

GERMANS INVADE PORTUGUESE COLONY.

The victory of the Russians north of the Pelitza river is now complete, and the whole Austro-German army is retreating. The Russians have occupied many towns, and captured several thousands of prisoners, guns and other war material, while the enemy's losses in killed and wounded are very great.

In the west all the attacks of the Germans have been repulsed, and the Allies, whose position is said to be more solid than ever, have made progress at several points, notably around Ypser and south of Arras.

The Admiralty announces that the flotilla continues to support the Allies' left. The firing of the 12-inch guns which has been brought to bear on the German positions and batteries proved most effective. The enemy's submarines are trying to attack the bombarding flotilla, which is covered by destroyers.

A Paris paper describes an exploit of a Gurkha detachment, when a German ammunition store, located three and a half miles behind the German entrenched line, was blown up by a handfull of these sturdy little warriors, who returned to their base unscathed after a sensational adventure which is fully described in the telegram printed below.

German troops have invaded Portuguese South West Africa. It is officially announced that German cavalry consisting of twelve Europeans and twenty natives crossed the southern border of Angola and arrived at a small military post. They were about to retire when a Portuguese officer grasped the bridle of the German officer's mount. The German troopers raised their weapons, whereupon the Portuguese guard fired, killing three Germans.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMAZING EXPLOIT BY GURKHAS.

GERMAN AMMUNITION STORE BLOWN UP.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Oct. 30.

A Paris paper describes an exploit of the Gurkhas. All efforts, it says, of the allied artillery to dislodge German heavy batteries near Slype had failed and aviators finally located a German ammunition store three and a half miles behind the German entrenched line, seven miles from the coast.

WRIGGLED ON THEIR HANDS AND KNEES.

A Gurkha detachment disembarked at nightfall from two gunboats at the mouth of the Yser. After a long march the Gurkhas reached a point three-quarters of a mile from the ammunition store. They crouched noiselessly in a wood and six, discarding their accoutrements, wriggled on their hands and knees, their kukris in their mouths.

SIX GERMAN SENTRIES DISAPPEAR.

Half an hour passed and then the croak of a frog was heard. The forms of six German sentries, previously visible on the road, disappeared without a sound. The remaining Gurkhas dashed forward and the Allies' staff, which had been anxiously watching through night-glasses, saw a flash of light and heard a great explosion, followed by countless others as the shells exploded. The little troop safely won its way to the gunboats and next day the German batteries were moved to the rear.

SUPPORT FROM THE SEA.

EFFECTIVE SHELLING OF THE GERMAN POSITIONS.

LONDON, Oct. 30, 1-55 a.m.

The Admiralty announces that the flotilla continues to support the Allies' left. Since October 27th the fire of 12-inch guns has been brought to bear on the German positions and batteries. They have been effective and accurate, and galling to the enemy. The Germans brought up heavy guns and replied vigorously, but shore fire has now practically ceased. The preponderance of the naval gunners has been established.

Our casualties throughout were slight. One enemy's shell exploded on a destroyer, killing one officer and eight men, and wounding one officer and fifteen men.

One man was killed and several wounded on another destroyer.

The enemy's submarines are also trying to attack the bombarding flotilla, which is covered by destroyers.

PROGRESSING AT SEVERAL POINTS.

TRENCHES CAPTURED ON THE AISNE.

PARIS, Oct. 29.

M. Poincaré has arrived here on his way to the front.

During yesterday we made progress at several points on the line of battle, notably around Ypres and south of Arras. There is nothing fresh to report on the Nieuport-Dixmude front. We captured several trenches between the Aisne and the Argonne. None of the enemy's attacks has been successful.

We also advanced in the forest of Apremont.

GERMANS SENDING SUBMARINES BY RAILWAY.

TO BE MOUNTED AT ZEEBRUGGE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Oct. 29.

The "Handelsblad" learns that parts of several German submarines are being sent to Zeebrugge by railway, where they will be mounted and sent against the British Fleet.

The "Cologne Gazette" says that the soldiers exhausted and weakened in the trenches are being sent to Germany for a few days' furlough.

"NOT JUSTIFIED BY FACTS."

Owing to Germany's preoccupation with war, American manufacturers are greatly developing the chemical, dye and toy trades. There is every indication that the boom will be permanent as it is considered that the exalted position held by German products is not justified by facts.

FIGHTING ON THE YSER.

BELGIANS' MAGNIFICENT CONDUCT.

A GERMAN OFFICER'S CANDID CONFESSION.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 29.

In the fighting on the Yser the conduct of the Belgians was magnificent and above all expectations. Above the din their battle-cry "Louvain and Termonde" could be heard. The German boy soldiers broke down and proved absolutely useless.

"POSITION NEARLY HOPELESS."

The Germans are entrenching behind the Nieport-Dixmunde Line. Fighting has been less severe and fewer wounded are arriving in Bruges. French troops are marching to the front to replace those who are exhausted. A German officer said that the position was nearly hopeless. The bayonet attacks were horrible; the Germans were attacked from three sides and the warship fire heaped the bodies up high.

KING ALBERT'S PROCLAMATION.

King Albert has issued a proclamation stating that the Belgian Army will soon reach its former strength by means of recruits and volunteers and the Belgians will obstinately defend the parts of Belgium not yet occupied.

BELGIAN REFUGEES IN HOLLAND.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 29.

The British Government has offered pecuniary assistance for the relief of Belgian fugitives in Holland. The Dutch Government has declined, saying it would bear the cost of a duty which it had spontaneously undertaken.

POSITION OF TURKEY AND PERSIA

GERMAN ATTEMPTS TO CAUSE TROUBLE INEFFECTUAL.

LONDON, Oct. 29.

There have been German reports from Constantinople of the co-operation of Turkey and Persia in certain contingencies, but Reuter learns that German attempts to cause trouble have been ineffectual, and the same view is taken in competent Persian quarters.

The British Government has notified the Porte that Britain will view seriously any attempt to obstruct the Shat-el-Arab channel.

THE LATE GENERAL SIR CHARLES DOUGLAS.

LONDON, Oct. 29.

General Sir Charles Douglas was buried this afternoon at Kensal Green. A distinguished gathering was present including Mr. Asquith, Earl Kitchener, the Japanese Ambassdor, Military Attaches and representatives of the King and Queen and the Allies.

HOTELS FOR INDIAN WOUNDED.

LONDON, Oct. 29.

The War Office has taken two of the finest hotels in the New Forest for Indian wounded.

GREEK ADVANCE IN NORTHERN EPIRUS

ATHENS, Oct. 29.

Greek troops are advancing in northern Epirus in admirable order. They are being welcomed with intense enthusiasm.

SARAJEVO ASSASSINATIONS

THE CULPRITS SENTENCED.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 29, 4-55 a.m.

The court at Sarajevo has sentenced five men to death by hanging in connection with the assassination of the Archduke Franz Ferdinand and eleven others to varying terms of penal servitude, including Princip, who shot the Archduke, and Cabrinovic, who threw the bomb. Each of these was sentenced to twenty years' penal servitude.

WAR GAZETTEER.

The following places are mentioned in today's telegrams:—

ARRAS.—In the dep. of Pas de Calais about 23 miles north-west of Cambrai.

APREMONT.—A small town near St. Mihiel, on the right bank of the Meuse.

BRUGES.—A town in Belgium, 13 miles east of Ostend.

DIXMUDE.—In Belgium, 15 miles south of Ostend.

NIEUPORT.—In Belgium, on the Yser, 10 miles south-west of Ostend.

GREAT RUSSIAN VICTORY.

ENEMY IN FULL RETREAT.

GERMAN LOSSES VERY HEAVY

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PETROGRAD, Oct. 29, 10-0 p.m.

A communiqué says:—

We have broken the resistance of the last units of the enemy north of the Pilitza, and the whole Austro-German army is retreating.

We have occupied Strykow, Reschow and Novomiasto. Our cavalry has entered Radour.

We have captured several thousand prisoners, also guns, quick-firers, a train, and motor-waggons.

The enemy has made fruitless attacks in East Prussia.

The German losses are very great.

FIRST SEA LORD RESIGNS.

RECEIVED BY THE KING.

EXPLANATION TO MR. CHURCHILL.

LONDON, Oct. 30, 12-40 a.m.

It is officially announced that Vice-Admiral Prince Louis of Battenberg has resigned his post of First Sea-Lord at the Admiralty.

LONDON, Oct. 30, 4-15 p.m.

King George received Prince Louis of Battenberg on his resignation and directed him to be sworn as a Privy Councillor.

Prince Louis of Battenberg.

Prince Louis of Battenberg wrote as follows to Mr. Churchill on Wednesday:—

I have been lately driven to the conclusion that my birth and parentage somewhat impair my usefulness to the Admiralty. I therefore feel it my duty as a loyal subject of his Majesty to resign.

Mr. Churchill replied yesterday:—The Navy to-day and still more the Navy of to-morrow bears the imprint of your work. The enormous impending influx of capital ships, the score of thirty-knot cruisers and the destroyers and submarines, unequalled in modern construction now coming to hand, are the results of labours in which the Admiralty owe you so much. The first step which secured the timely concentration of the fleet was taken by you and I must express publicly my deep indebtedness to you and the pain I feel at the severance of our official association.

Admiral Prince Louis Alexander of Battenberg, G.C.B. (Civil), G.C.V.O., K.C.B. (Military), K.C.M.G., First Sea Lord at the Admiralty since 1913, and Personal A.D.C. to the King, was born at Gratz (Austria) on 24th May, 1854, being the eldest son of Prince Alexander of Hesse. His Serene Highness is a naturalised British subject and entered the Royal Navy as Naval Cadet in 1868. He served in the Egyptian War and was awarded a medal and the Khedive's Star. In 1911 he was appointed Second Sea Lord and in 1913 succeeded Admiral Sir Frances Bridgeman as First Sea Lord.

LORD FISHER TO BE FIRST SEA LORD.

LONDON, Oct. 30, 2-45 p.m.

The "Times" says that Lord Fisher will succeed Prince Louis of Battenberg.

ALLIES OCCUPY EDEA.

BORDEAUX, Oct. 30.

General Dobell, commanding the allied forces in the Cameroons, reports that two French and British columns composed of naval and military forces occupied Edea on the 26 instant. The fighting was serious and the conduct and bravery of the Allies excellent.

PORTUGUESE COLONY INVADED.

GERMAN TROOPS ENTER ANGOLA.

THREE GERMANS KILLED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LISBON, Oct. 30, 6-30 a.m.

German troops have invaded Angola.

OFFICIAL ACCOUNT.

LONDON, Oct. 30, 4-15 p.m.

It is officially announced that German cavalry consisting of twelve Europeans and twenty natives crossed the southern border of Angola and arrived at a small military post. They were about to retire when a Portuguese officer grasped the German officer's bridle. The German troopers raised their weapons, whereupon the Portuguese guard fired, killing three Germans.

LONDON, Oct. 30.

It is pointed out that Angola, which the German troops have invaded, is a Portuguese possession in Portuguese West Africa.

Angola is the name applied to Portuguese West Africa, and has an area of 312,000 square miles and a population of two millions.

SOUTH AFRICA.

MARITZ'S REBELS.

MAJORITY CAPTURED OR SURRENDER.

LONDON, Oct. 29, 11-15 p.m.

Maritz's rebels continue to surrender fast. One hundred came in to-day, while a number were also captured on their way to their homes. It is hoped to capture the whole band.

SITUATION IN SOUTH AFRICA

DEFENCE FORCE COMMANDER'S DECLARATION.

BLOEMFONTEIN, Oct. 29, 4-55 a.m.

Major Brand, commanding the Defence Force, has encamped at Tempe. He was formerly a Boer general. Addressing his men, he denounced the rebellion of Beyers and said that it was his holy duty to support the Government. He offered a free pass to any of his men desiring to return to their homes instead of proceeding to German South-West Africa and only four out of twelve hundred accepted it.

THE REBELLION DENOUNCED

MR. MERRIMAN'S STRONG SPEECH.

CAPETOWN, Oct. 29, 12-20 p.m.

Mr. Merriman, in a strong speech, denounced the rebellion and emphasised that the rebels were poor and ignorant men with neither money nor ammunition. They were merely fighting for a treaty abolishing free Government and substituting German ideals.

Mr. Merriman remonstrated with General Botha for risking his too valuable life at the front.

General Botha replied with deep emotion that he must personally lead his people against their brethren.

GENERAL HERTZOG'S MISSION.

CAPETOWN, Oct. 29, 6-0 p.m.

General Hertzog has left Bloemfontein to endeavour to meet the rebel leaders and advise the men to return home.

DISAFFECTION IN NORTHERN DISTRICTS.

GREAT MAJORITY THOROUGHLY LOYAL.

CAPETOWN, Oct. 29, 11-40 p.m.

The Press Bureau announces that Lord Buxton has informed Mr. Harcourt that a number of burghers in the northern districts of the Orange Free State and Western Transvaal have been misguided enough to defy the authority of Government and make preparations for rebellion. The Government is determined to deal with the matter firmly and the very great majority of the citizens of every province are thoroughly loyal and detest the very idea of rebellion.

REBELS IN HEADLONG FLIGHT.

CAPETOWN, Oct. 29, 11-5 p.m.

It is officially announced that General Botha reports that he came into touch with the rebels on Tuesday and drove them in headlong rout for the whole day. He captured eighty of them fully armed. Only one of our men was wounded. When the report was made the pursuit was still progressing.

LONDON LETTER.

THE LONG BATTLE OF THE AISNE.

ENGLAND'S PERSISTENT OPTIMISM.

BELGIUM'S CROWNING CALAMITY.

BRITISH LIBERALS AND RUSSIA.

FRIVOLITY OF THE PRESS BUREAU.

At the time the following letter was dispatched England was still waiting with cheery optimism the result of the long battle of the Aisne. The changed attitude of British Liberalism and Radicalism towards Russia is the subject of comment; as, also the continuance of Russian repressive measures during the war. The diversions of the Censor are wearying the country.

(From our Correspondent.)

LONDON, Oct. .

The Battle of the Aisne, (if that name is appropriate to a conflict that stretches across the whole of Northern France) has been going on for four weeks. The end is not in sight, and the general result cannot be foreseen. The daily dribble of news is confined to such statements, from the French side, as that the fighting has been "violent" or "very violent," the Allies have had to give way here or have gained there, and the reiterated attacks of the enemy have been repulsed. To such meagre announcements as these we add from time to time still briefer statements from the German side. These usually repeat that the fighting is still indecisive, that the attacks of the Allies have been steadily repulsed. So here we are, on the 28th day of the stupendous battle, to all intents and purposes where we were a fortnight ago. The climax is always upon us, the decision always imminent; von Kluck (if one may judge by the headlines and posters) in hourly increasing peril. But no one knows anything. The Governments, it is clear, are resolved not to let any news come through until victory is certain, or until failure can no longer be hidden. Strange as it seems now that for a full fortnight the correspondents in Paris and in the rear of the fighting line should have kept up their assurances of victory already secured and have endeavoured to create in England the feeling of joyous confidence which appears to have pervaded Paris ever since the day when the invading army turned eastward. But the correspondents and headline writers have not had to work hard to produce this result, for indeed the cheeriness and confidence of the British public would seem to be invincible. The politician or journalist may show himself, privately, to be more than a little troubled; may confess that the drawn-out struggle involves a grave danger to the Allies, and may reveal his misgiving at the terrific resistance of the Germans and the genius of von Kluck. But nothing of this comes near the man in the street. He is forced to admit that "they take some shifting," but his confidence remains untroubled. He cannot imagine the possibility of disaster; he can only see one end,—one end, not to the struggle as a whole, but to the battle which at the time of writing, still remains to be decided.

ANTWERP.

During the whole of this week Antwerp has been the centre of interest. The siege has been long preparing. When the invading army swept south from Liège and Brussels in August, it looked as though the Germans had no concern with Antwerp. A few points were incessantly repeated in the papers. It was laid down that the place was as strongly fortified as any in Europe; that it could hold out for months; that its investment would require an immense army, and such an army could not be spared by the Germans. But for some weeks past it has been known that the popular view rest-

(Continued on page 10.)

LONDON LETTER.

(Continued from page 9.)

ed upon a complete miscalculation. The city, despite its elaborate scheme of defences, could not be held against the German siege artillery. The Germans, had indeed decided that they can spare from the theatre of war in France sufficient troops to reduce and occupy it: indeed, they have evidently made up their minds that they must see to Antwerp in order to settle the Belgian army. This war has, among many other things, transformed military opinion as to the efficacy of forts and fortifications; and, apart from that, it will surprise nobody to learn that, on the eve of the siege operations, our authorities realised that the Antwerp forts, so far from being equipped according to the modern standard, were no more likely to stand long against bombardment than were those of Namur and Maubeuge. We await, therefore, the fall of the city, an event which must come upon Belgium as the crowning calamity of its martyrdom. For weeks past Antwerp has been the main refuge of thousands of miserable folk, fleeing from the threatened cities and from the desolated towns and villages, and it has had to accommodate the main body of the Belgian Army, and thousands of wounded. When premonitions of the siege were felt, the stream of refugees turned outward instead of inward. The English got away, as many as possible, at the end of last week, and the city authorities advised all who were thinking of fleeing to make their way northward, realising before they started out on their dismal pilgrimage that there would be no possibility of their return to the city so long as the siege or the fighting continue. From Antwerp, accordingly, there has gone out during the week a stream of homeless and despairing people, following the roads into Holland or such towns in Northern Belgium as have not yet felt the hand of the invader. And at the moment of writing the great guns are playing on the famous city, which, once again, in its long and chequered history, is undergoing the horrors of siege. Its experience is, necessarily, more terrifying than at any previous time, for never before in the history of warfare has a beleaguered town had to endure a simultaneous bombardment through day and night from airships and siege howitzers.

THE HOPE OF RUSSIA.

This is to be a war of liberation for Russia. Such is the hope we hear expressed on all sides, and one of the most remarkable happenings of the past two months is the change that has come over English Radicals and Socialists,—or at any rate many of the most articulate among them,—in their attitude towards the Tsardom. Professor Gilbert Murray, for example, says he is glad and proud that Britain is allied with Russia, and his voice is echoed by many other intellectuals. The papers are full of articles on the superiority of the Russian character and genius to that of Germany. Pan-Slavism is contrasted most favourably with Pan-Germanism, for the Slav, we are assured, is unaggressive. Russia, moreover, is a vast reservoir of spiritual force: her possibilities of value to humanity are infinite Moreover, the war has united her warring races, parties, and sects. The Finns and Poles stand in with the Government; Socialists, Anarchist, and Orthodox are brethren in the crusade for Holy Russia, and the revolutionary leaders are appealing for the Russian cause. This unexampled unity is most strikingly exemplified in Prince Kropotkin, most eminent of revolutionists, an exile in England for half a lifetime, the implacable though non-resisting enemy of the Tsardom. Prince Kropotkin has published a powerful letter on the war and the duty of his people therein, and he gives an appalling picture of the world as it would be if dominated by Germany Holland and Belgium and Eastern France annexed, all the French colonies taken, Finland a German province, Denmark to be swallowed up at the first sign of resistance, England "rules by the idea of a new war to be fought in order to get rid of the standing menace of an invasion." As for the Russian danger, Prince Kropotkin is convinced that "autocracy will never be re-established in the forms it had before 1905, and that a Russian Constitution could never take the imperialist forms and spirit which parliamentary rule has taken in Germany." And, at the worst Prince Kropotkin concludes, there will be time enough, when the danger appears, "to fight Russian Imperialism in the same way as all freedom-loving Europe is ready at this moment to combat that vile warlike spirit which has taken possession of Germany."

A manifesto such as this, coming from the man who of all others stands in Europe for protest against the Russian autocracy, is most significant, and we may be sure that it will work powerfully in the direction of an altered view of Russia: But still there is the other side. On the same day which saw the reproduction in the daily papers of Prince Kropotkin's letter, there came news of the fate of Bourtseff, the well known Russian Liberal, who exposed the methods of the Russian police in the Azeff affair. Bourtseff, believing in the Tsar's liberal intentions went to Petrograd for the purpose of volunteering for service in the Russian army. He was promptly arrested and imprisoned, notwithstanding that, upon his intention to enlist becoming known, he was repudiated by Russian Socialists, who declared themselves as strongly opposed to the Tsar as ever. The treatment of Bourtseff is evidently no accident or exception, for the Tsar's Government refuses to grant an amnesty to political prisoners and has lately suppressed the only Socialist paper that was left in Russia. The Paris authorities, it would be seen, find it necessary to co-operate with the Russian bureaucracy; for M. Herve, the former anti-militarist, who joined the French army, wrote an article in his paper "La Guerre Sociale" appealing for the release of Bourtseff and had it cut out by the censor. Such incidents as these are not calculated to encourage the belief in the war of liberation for the Russian people.

DIVERSIONS OF THE CENSOR.

"Within sight of the spot where these words are being penned the chauffeur of a General Staff motor-car is completing his morning toilet in the open. After washing hands and face in a saucepan minus handle, etc." This was the Press Bureau's *bonne bouche at* the beginning of the week,—the week,—the opening passage of a column contributed by the "eye-witness present with General Headquarters" at a moment of intense expectancy when the whole country was asking for news of the interminable battle. We cannot guess how long he will be permitted to turn out his descriptive frivolities for the Press Bureau to circulate in substitution of news, but there is abundant evidence that the Press and the country are getting weary to death of such trifling. Throughout this week the fog of war has been, if possible, denser than ever, and the papers bear it with what patience they can command. On Tuesday "The Times" did its best to take a rise out of the censor by means of a little chaff, thus:

We are hearing very little from the various theatres of war. The French are very reticent, though they favour us with a certain amount of extremely belated intelligence about the German defeat on the banks of the River Niemen. The "eye-witness" who chronicles the doings of the British Army has lapsed into silence since he described how a chauffeur brushes his hair. The Belgians leave their particular situation very much where it was before. The Russians, having given us one fleeting glimpse of their hosts upon the Vistula, have resolutely drawn the curtain. Even the Serbians are vaguer than usual, and spare us for once the recital of place names which no one can find on any map.

One is glad to hear that our troubles in this respect are about to be removed, or at any rate considerably diminished. The Press Bureau is under new control. Mr. F. E. Smith is replaced by Mr. Buckmaster, the Solicitor-General, and I understand that changes have been effected which will make the machinery run more smoothly and much less annoyingly then hitherto. This is well. The experiment of the Press Censorship has been a distressing failure, and the Government, we may hope, has been made to realise that its scheme and working alike have been all wrong.

QUICK-FIRER IN ACTION.

This photograph is a genuine war picture, showing a Belgian soldier manipulating a quick-firer across the Scheldt, between Termonde and Audogen.

ZEPPELINS.

THEIR LIMITATIONS.

If the report be true that Germany is building a fleet of Zeppelin airships, that fact alone suggests that there is contemplated a raid on our fleet in which the airships would co-operate with the German navy, writes a correspondent in the "Manchester Guardian." Engineers and aeronauts in this country have never put a great deal of faith in airships (as distinct, of course, from aeroplanes), but the German War Office has supported Count Zeppelin's work so strongly and in face of so many discouraging incidents that now when "the day" has come we can hardly believe Germany will abandon their hope of using airships on a grand scale. True, there are still many Continental cities upon which the airships which are now actually in service have not yet dropped bombs, and if it were not for the report that more airships are being built or are already completed and held in reserve we might reasonably suppose that in the future as in the past phases of the war the Germans would only use their airships for land work. For the difficulties of using them effectively at sea are, so far as can be judged in the absence of experience, much greater.

The whole "modus operandi" of the airship is different from that of the aeroplane. Both have propellers and engines, but there the common features end. The aeroplane is heavier than air, the airship lighter than air; and out of this distinction spring many surprising results. At one time it seemed obvious that the lighter-than-air machine must be inherently the safer. Now that both types have had a thorough trial it is clear that the theoretical advantage of the buoyant craft is more than outweighed by the difficulties of making the actual machine what on paper it ought to be. These shortcomings are quite relevant to the question of a raid by Zeppelins on our fleet, and it is well to state briefly what they are.

AN ACQUATIC ANALOGY.

A fair understanding of them may be had from an aquatic analogy. Imagine a waterlogged cask floating in the sea with just so much, or so little, buoyancy that a very slight touch will cause it to sink and another almost equally slight touch will cause it to rise again. Then imagine that into this cask there is put a clockwork motor, which is set to drive a propeller of the size used for a child's toy steamboat. The resulting "craft" does not commend itself to the mind as the ideal of navigability. In perfectly calm water a voyage in a desired direction and at a desired height from the sea bottom might be made. But there would always be two things doing their be to bring the voyage to an untimely end. First, the water-logged cask would tend to become still more waterlogged, so that no effort of the propeller could prevent it from sinking. Secondly, tides and currents do not suspend their motions for anybody's plans, and the tiny propeller could not drive a clumsy cask against them. In some respects the conditions of the airship are not quite so bad as all that; in others they are worse.

The buoyancy or lifting power of the airship is very small, because a displacement of 1,000 cubic feet only gives a buoyancy of some 62lb., while the same displacement of water gives a buoyancy of some 62,000lb. In fact, the weight of the crew alone is equal to about 5 per cent. of the whole lifting power of an airship. The significance of this becomes apparent when it is realised that in a water ship of the same size such a proportion would mean a crew of more than 10,000 men. As a matter of fact, in many circumstances of actual airvoyaging the airship is sustained at the desired level by her rudders rather than by her static buoyancy, although when she first started from the ground she ascended maybe, by buoyancy, alone. The reason is that as the ship ascends the lighter-than-air gas with which she is filled expands and, in the Zeppelin type at any rate, escapes; so that in time some of the original buoyancy is lost. If it were not for the rudders the ship would then come down, not to the earth, but to a level which might be undesirably low. The alternative is to give somewhat of an excess of buoyancy at starting, but that means sacrificing some weight, and virtually the only weight that can be sacrificed is that of the fuel for the engines.

There, then, is the crux of the Zeppelin's limitations. To be sure of a long voyage it must be able to rise high. To rise high it must sacrifice fuel. The resultant compromise, so far as particulars are available of the recent Zeppelins, is a range of about 400 miles with one filling of fuel and gas.

TOO RISKY AN ENTERPRISE.

Now, it may or may not be more than 200 miles from the German airships base to the spot where our fleet is lying when the Zeppelins go to look for it; but unless it is very much less than 200 miles the enterprise would seem a risky one, because even when stationed over our fleet the airships would almost certainly have to keep their engines going, and so be using fuel. It might be argued that they would not need to go back to their base, but could be taken in charge by the German cruisers. That is highly improbable. It needs an elaborately arranged landing-place for a Zeppelin to come to earth upon with any safety.

Another reason for feeling a little sceptical, if not actually doubtful, of Germany's intention of raiding our fleet in this way lies in the slow speed and slower manoeuvring qualities of the airship as distinct from the aeroplane. It would seem that a cruiser or a battleship would always have a sporting chance of being able to "keep from under" a Zeppelin unless shore-bound or hemmed in by a hostile fleet. And while the Zeppelin was clumsily working about to get over a big ship we would expect the Mosquito vessels with their anti-balloon guns to be firing at her. Certainly these considerations, either separately or together, do not preclude altogether the chance of a successful Zeppelin raid on the fleet, but they show its difficulties to be such that only the extreme disparity between the size of the German navy and our own would encourage this method of continuing or hastening the process of "attrition" by which Germany hopes to strike a balance.

GERMAN SIEGE GUNS AT LIEGE.

AN ENGINEER'S DIARY.

GALLANTRY OF A WOUNDED BELGIAN OFFICER.

"The Times" publishes the following diary of an engineer at Fort Boncelles, Liége, describing the bombardment and surrender of the fort. The writer was taken prisoner by the Germans, but managed to escape and reached England during the mail week.

THE FALL OF FORT BONCELLES (LIEGE).

August 3.—Germans enter Belgium. General Leman orders the destruction of Boncelles village, situated 600 metres (about three furlongs) from the fort, it being in the line of fire. Between 11 p.m. and 1.30 a.m. August 4, 133 houses set on fire. The villagers had 15 minutes' notice to evacuate. Panic—all rushing for their lives, children in carts and wheelbarrows; the cattle were let loose, and driven before the villagers, but many were burned alive.

August 4, 4 a.m.—Engineer of fort with five volunteers ordered to blow up walls of houses still standing; 15 miners from Coqueril works who arrived also gave assistance.

August 5.—Work of dynamiting continued. Sudden firing heard in forest of Beauregard and sound of galloping horses. Retreat of mining party feared to be cut off.

Horses turn out to be 4th Belgian Lancers, remainder of 50 that had met German troops. Last mine not exploding men return to fort (Boncelles)

10 a.m.—News received of Uhlans at Esneux. A few well-directed shots from fort causes panic among enemy, who take revenge on civil population (probably the first horrors committed by Germans in Belgium). Then alarming reports received from our four posts of observation. Three, being surrounded by Germans, are ordered to retreat into fort.

From that moment Commander "Lefer" and his three lieutenants, Montoisy, Van Loo, and Auvertus, give orders to fire—cannons as well as rifles. Cannons kept up firing all night; being very dark, impossible to know effect of same.

August 5.—At daybreak about 4.0 a.m. enemy was seen entrenching with mitrailleuses at about 400 metres from fort. It took five minutes to mow them down.

At 5-30 a.m. white flag was seen hoisted in field. Commander Lefer and Lieutenant Van Loo at once went on top of forts and gave orders to cease firing. He had hardly finished the sentence when he was struck in both thighs by the German bullets. A little later 80 Germans of the 74th Regiment of Hanover surrendered and were taken off to Seraing.

Firing had now ceased on both sides. In our fort there were nine killed and 40 wounded. Orders were given to engage men from neighbouring village (at 8frs. per day) to bury the dead. It was a fearful sight. Everywhere piles of dead. In all 16,000 (sixteen thousand) identification plates were collected off dead Germans. There were 1,400 (one thousand four hundred) Belgians killed, who had been defending spaces between the forts. These were mostly of the 1st Chasseur and 9th Ligne (infantry).

About August 9 we heard that our fort had been attacked by 40,000 Germans that had come *via* Francorchamps, Spa, Stoumont, Aywaille, and Esneux. Our Commander "Lefer," notwithstanding his wounds, remained in the fort, giving his orders as usual, another eight days. He was then taken out unconscious in charge of the doctor into the town of Liege.

From August 6 to August 13 no enemy seen except on one day, when an attempt was made by them to dig trenches on the plateau of Cointe, a distance of 7 kilometres from our fort. A few of our shots sufficed to clear the ground instantaneously.

ARRIVAL OF THE SIEGE GUNS.

August 13.—Arrival of German heavy artillery, placed in such a way that we could not see them nor fire at them. Impossible, therefore for us to render any help to Fort Embourg, which the enemy was now shelling.

August 14, 6 p.m.—Two shrapnels burst over our fort. The range probably being thus found, our fort was bombarded up to 8 p.m. Our telephone communications being smashed, all Belgian troops between the forts having been ordered to retreat on the 7th August, we were unable to defend ourselves. Orders were given to close the cupolas and to await events.

At 8 p.m.—Two German officers asking us in French to surrender. This is about what they said:—"You've been able to judge of the formidable power of our guns; you have been struck by 278 shells, but we have still more 'colossal' guns and your destruction will be instantaneous—Surrender!"

Reply of our officers was:—"Our honour forbids us to surrender, will resist to the end." Our men all cheered.

Half an hour later the bombardment of our fort started again, but this time from two directions. The chimney of our engine-house fell in and our stoker got burnt through a flame; the fire had to be put out. Thus our electric light went out; suffocating fumes were filling the different galleries.

August 15.—About 6 a.m. the concrete chambers where our cannons were began to fall in. Several of our cupolas turned no more.

At 8 a.m. a shell pierced the roof and burst inside the fort; one of our men had his hand blown off, and two others seriously wounded. Further resistance appeared useless, especially as our wounded needed medical attendance.

ENTRY OF THE GERMANS.

It was thus decided to surrender. Three white flags were hoisted, and at once all powder magazines were inundated, rifles and cannons broken before the Germans arrived ((all this was done in a few minutes whilst the Germans were entering our fort.) We were sharply ordered to stand in three rows in the interior of the fort, and more than a hundred Germans immediately took possession of the glacis.

In less than 20 minutes about 10,000 Germans were in front and round our fort, with staff of officers, kitchens, ambulances, &c. As we were marched off we could see our fort was nothing but a heap of ruins.

We had resisted 11 days.

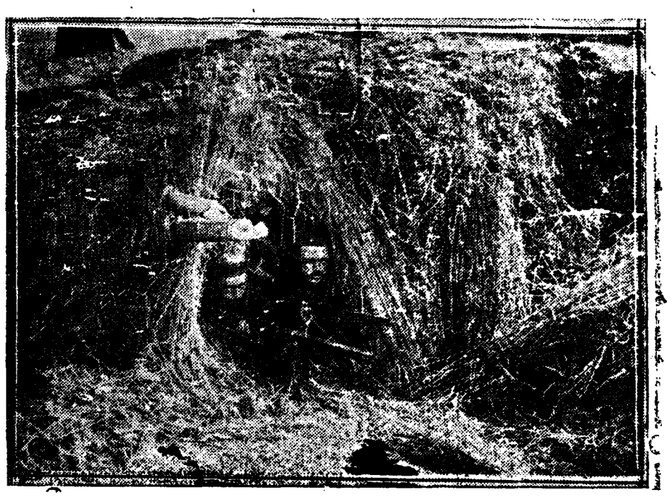
FOOD BY THE WAY.

Villagers of Wetteren giving bread to Belgian troops as they march through the town.

BELGIAN ARMOURED CARS.

Belgian soldiers go out snipping in these from early morning until late in the day.

APPROACH OF WINTER.



Cleverly contrived Belgian bomb and shell proof shelter on the banks of the Scheldt.

HOLE AND CORNER SPIES.

FOMENTING TROUBLE IN PERSIA.

According to the newspapers, says a Petrograd correspondent, Russia has refused a Persian request for the withdrawal of troops from Azerbijan, on the ground that Russian and other foreign interests can only be assured by the Russian occupation. Russia repeats that she has no pretensions to Persian territory, the troops exercising police rather than military functions.

German emissaries have long been seeking to foment trouble in Persia. In the summer of 1913 semi-official German agents were undoubtedly touring the country, and the reports they circulated go far to explain the present belief of many Persians that the Germans have captured. St. Petersburg (Petrograd) and that the Russians are now in flight.

German Consuls have also been assiduous in spreading all kinds of reports. Among the Russians arrested in Germany is Admiral Skridloff, who was kept in gaol, and was afterwards transferred to a military cmp eight hours' journey from Berlin, where he is now lodged.

The Germans are utilising sellars, barnes, hen-houses, and orchards, and also holes under trees or in fields, for telephoning information regarding the Russian movements. Even old women and children are engaged in the work.

CHANGE OF NAME.

A supplement to the "London Gazette" contains the Order providing that no alien enemy may, after Monday next, assume or continue the use of any name other than that by which he was ordinarily known at the beginning of the war.

This prohibition equally applies to the case of an alien enemy who is a member of a firm which changes its name or style.

A woman who, after the commencement of the war, marries an alien enemy, may, of course, use the name which she acquires on her marriage.

BOMBARDMENT OF ANTWERP.

AVALANCHE OF SHELLS.

HAVOC BY KRUPP ARTILLERY

(By yesterday's Mail.)

A "Daily Chronicle" correspondent describing the bombardment of Antwerp city towards the middle of the mail week wrote as follows:—

A rain of shells has begun to fall on the famous city of Antwerp, and a general bombardment is proceeding.

Zeppelins have hovered over this last citadel of the Belgians dropping havoc in the streets by their terrible bombs.

Buildings are aflame in some of the suburbs, and dreadful wreckages will apparently soon be numerous. ...

All the time we can hear the dull booming of guns in the still air, and restless people keep leaving the waiting rooms to stand in silent groups on the platform as if fascinated by these signal notes of destruction among scenes they know so well.

My own observations from points as near to Antwerp as I am permitted to approach, and confirmed by chats with refugees, show that the German heavy guns began the bombardment at midnight.

SHELLS BURSTING OVER THE CITY.

The guns replied vigorously, and cannonading was incessant. The German shells are bursting over the city, and shrapnel spatters into the streets, but so far as known, casualties are few, as all are keeping under shelter wherever possible.

While German artillery was raining shells into the city a Zeppelin dropped bombs on the southern station, which caught fire. Several people have been wounded behind the Palais de Justice. Many houses were destroyed there and also in Turnhout-road and neighbourhood. Other Zeppelins have dropped bombs in the suburb of Berchem and in the Zurenborg quarter.

HOSPITAL STRUCK.

I am also informed that a shrapnel shell has struck the Erasmus Hospital in Fontaine-street and broken many windows.

In the midst of it all King Albert and his devoted Queen remain to encourage their gallant subjects, and to fight against the invaders to the last gasp. The Belgian soldiers, too, are fighting with stout hearts, in spite of the destructive shells of the great German Howitzers, against which the Belgian artillery is at a great disadvantage.

Dreadful and soul-stirring as the scenes within the city must be, the plight of the thousands of refugees who are flocking towards me here at Rosendaal is enough to overcome the stoutest heart.

SWAM RIVER UNDER HEAVY FIRE.

From talks with several refugees who appear reliable informants, I am able to outline the events of the past few days in the city. They are as follows:—

The Germans forced a crossing of the River Nethe near Boom on Tuesday after Forts Waelhem, Wavre, St. Catherine, and Koningshoyckt were silenced. The attack was made in the triangle of the Lierre. Puers, and Antwerp.

German engineers swam the river under heavy fire in their efforts to complete the position of the bridge.

As soon as the crossing was effected heavy artillery was brought over and at once went into action.

The Germans also attempted to cross the river near Lierre, but were beaten back with heavy losses.

Fighting in this area lasted through Tuesday until last night.

300,000 GERMANS.

Severe fighting is taking place outside Antwerp.

It is now stated that there are 300,000 Germans around the city, and their General Staff is determined to enter the city at all costs. (Excision by Censor.)

At Breda, a Dutch town near here, thirteen Ursuline nuns have arrived, their convent at Londerzeel, near Malines, having been destroyed.

There were 56 nuns in the convent, and they were nursing some hundreds of wounded.

In the fight near Londerzeel their building was shelled, and many of the less seriously wounded fled, while the others were carried tenderly into the cellars. Suddenly the whole building burst into flames, and the Belgian soldiers dashed gallantly through them and brought all the sufferers out. They were placed in cars and sent to a peace of safety.

The nuns spent the next night at St. Joseph's, Londerzeel. They then went by train to Bergerhout, whence the Mother Superior and 35 nuns hope to reach Ostend, and take the boat for England.

(Here a considerable portion has been excised by the Censor.)

HOSPITAL SHELLED.

At Breda also were sheltered nuns of St. Augustine's hospital from Lierre. They were the last people to leave the town. Eight days ago the first shell fell on the hospital, where 160 wounded were being nursed. Later a shell burst in a ward, killing seven men and inflicting injuries upon many others. Those who were able fled. Others were placed in cellars, where many surgical operations were performed by members of the devoted medical staff during the three days spent underground.

One of the nuns, telling of these adventures, says: "Then we managed to send all the wounded to Antwerp, but another 70 wounded were sent to us, and these were the last living people left in Lierre. Finally we took them on tram-cars to Hoogstraeten, where we took refuge in a convent. Afterwards the pastor at Wuste asked ten of us to help in the care of the sick and insane, and the remaining 63 of us came to Holland."

BELGIAN SOLDIERS FLEE TO HOLLAND.

This afternoon a train with 70 Belgian soldiers passed Rosendaal on the way to Breda, and 200 more are following. All were found on Dutch soil, and they will be interned until the end of the war. Some of them were in an Antwerp hospital, and made their escape when the bombardment began.

It is estimated that up to 3 o'clock this afternoon 60,000 refugees from Antwerp and the immediate district have arrived at Rosendaal.

Some remain here, but the majority have been sent on by train to other Dutch towns or to Flushing en route for England.

The refugees say that the military authorities advised all the civilian population to leave Antwerp this afternoon.

The heavy bombardment appeared to have been resumed just after midday—at 1.30—as sounds of distant booming were again very distinct here. It followed what the refugees described as a night of terror, during which there was no cessation to the bombardment, keeping them in constant dread. The southern portion of the city seemed to attract the special attention of the Germans, many shells falling in that quarter, but apparently without doing serious damage.

THE MORSE CODE OF FATE.

Thursday Morning.

I am writing this, seated on an upturned truck on Rosendaal Station, after two days and two nights (or was it years?) of watching the miseries and sorrows along the frontier. My companions—but I feel privileged to call them friends, for we have travelled together, and snatched our troubled sleep side by side in railway carriages, churches, and waiting rooms, and shared our last cigarettes, brandy and chocolate—are refugees from Antwerp, who have been driven from home, and all that home means, by the onward pressure of German guns. Those guns are booming in the distance as I write.

Just now, as I stood with a little group of refugees on the south side of the station, the grey silence of dawn was broken by dull thuds like blows on a slack drum—they were the noise of guns bombarding Antwerp, the last citadel of the gallant Belgians. They seemed to beat out like a grim Morse Code of Fate the end of so many hopes. Then in silence a woman sobbed, and someone whose heart was still in the little fort beyond the city muttered, "Perhaps that shot wrecked our little home!"

I must be forgiven for having crept away stealthily from the scene in order to sit alone for a while.

DUTCH SOLDIERS AS PORTERS.

The scenes here have been etched deep into my memory by the acid of pathos. Train after train arrives, filled with refugees, until at last the rolling-stock at Esschen, the frontier station, has been exhausted. No more can escape until busy Rosendaal can return some empty carriages!

As each train steamed in it poured out crowds of refugees, each hugging those pitiful little bundles that represent all they have brought from the happy past and all they can take into the unknown future. Indeed, it was fortunate that they now found themselves among friends.

As the trains drew in, Dutch troops lined the platform like porters on Euston, and every refugee had at least one soldier to carry bundles and act as a guide.

I trudged into the town with a party of new arrivals, and the soldiers would not let them carry a single thing! No millionaire, prodigal with tips, was ever so well served.

One infantryman was carrying a bundle under his arm and leading a little child, while a weeping woman faltered wearily at his side. He chattered gaily in the hope of cheering them, and called the little one's attention to the dazzling headlights of a staff officer's motor-car, so that her eyes grew big with wonder, and she forgot for a moment the strangeness and fatigue of her midnight journey into the Unknown.

SYMPATHY FOR THE HOMELESS.

Another soldier was wheeling a perambulator piled high with pitifully scanty salvage from the war-wrecked home, and yet another, his arms filled with loaves of bread, brought up the rear.

Shelter was soon found. Lists had been prepared of townspeople who were willing to house and feed refugee families, and I saw soldiers knocking at doors and handing over the sad little parties to the warm hospitality of the strangers who were their friends.

A sentry stood at the door of a picture palace, and when I peeped inside I saw weary folk asleep on benches, or staring with wide eyes of hopeless sorrow as if they were reading the future.

The large Catholic church had also thrown its doors wide open to the homeless. In one pew a mother had made a bed of shawls and coats for her two children, who smiled happily in dreams while she in sleepless anguish knelt by their side and prayed with her eyes upturned towards the Image of Christ over the Altar.

Many slept unconsciously in awkward attitudes of unbearable fatigue. Others were drinking coffee that the church-workers handed round. Among them all a kindly faced priest tip-toed with words of cheer and hope.

At the station every available corner was occupied. In some of the offices straw was thrown down for those who wanted to rest. The waiting-rooms were filled with sad little family parties. And on the platforms were many who dropped wearily asleep.

But not all could rest. In the rush and the crowds many families were separated when the trains left Antwerp, and anxious-faced people are now going from room to room and from the church to the picture palace, scanning the faces of sleeping children in the hope of finding their own.

Husbands are seeking wives, and sons are looking for their old folk, who in the evening of their days have been caught up and tossed hither and thither by the pitiless waves of the war.

When each new train arrived these distracted ones rushed to meet it, and there were many touching scenes when families reunited.

DESPERATE MOTHERS.

Nuns arrived with six to ten patients each under their guard. Children lost their parents, and moved on with the endless stream crying bitterly. Mothers, half-mad by fear and anxiety, asked for their lost ones, and were driven almost to desperation by a negative answer.

But I felt that the whole crowd of thousands and thousands had only one thought, and that was to get away from the Germans.

How terribly the Germans must have behaved in poor Belgium that the people should fear them so!

Yesterday a Taube threw bombs on the railway station of Antwerp, without doing much damage, but still it was a wonder to me how so many refugees could have escaped so fortunately to Rosendaal. Perhaps the aviator will be severely reprimanded for missing a German victory over so many innocent refugees!

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NOVEL FORM OF "SPEED LIMIT."

A street littered with bricks and other debris to impede the passage of the German quick-fire cars on their way to Alost.

AN AIRMAN'S DUEL.

DARING BRITISH OFFICER WOUNDED

The following descriptive account was communicated to "The Times" by an eye-witness present with General Headquarters:—

Wednesday, Sept. 23, was a perfect autumn day. It passed without incident as regards major operations, though the enemy concentrated their heavy artillery fire upon the plateau near Paissy. Nothing more than inconvenience, however, was caused. The welcome absence of wind gave our airmen a chance of which they took full advantage, gathering much information.

AN UNEQUAL COMBAT.

Unfortunately, one of our aviators, who has been particularly active in annoying the enemy by dropping bombs, was wounded in a duel in the air. Being alone on a single-seater monoplane, he was not able to use a rifle, and whilst circling above a German two-seater in an endeavour to get within pistol shot was hit by the observer of the latter, who was armed with a rifle. He managed to fly back over our lines, and by great good luck descended close to a motor-ambulance, which at once conveyed him to hospital. Against this may be set off the fact that another of our fliers exploded a bomb amongst some led artillery horses, killing several and stampeding others.

On Thursday, the 24th, the fine weather continued, as did the lull in the action, the heavy German shells falling mostly near Pargnan. On both Wednesday and Thursday the weather was so fine that many flights were made by the aviators of the French, the British, and the Germans, producing corresponding activity amongst the anti-aircraft guns So still and clear was the atmosphere towards evening on Wednesday and during the whole of Thursday that to those not specially on the look-out the presence of aeroplanes high up above them was first made known by the bursting of the projectiles aimed at them. The puffs of smoke from the detonating shell hung in the air for minutes on end like balls of fleecy cotton-wool before they slowly expanded and were dissipated.

From the places mentioned as being the chief targets for the enemy's heavy howitzers it will be seen that the Germans are now inclined to concentrate their fire systematically upon definite areas in which their aviators think they have located our guns, or upon villages where it is imagined our troops may be billeted. The result will be to give work to the local builders.

BATTLE AND SIEGE.

The growing resemblance of this battle to siege warfare has already been pointed out. The fact that the later actions of the Russo-Japanese War assumed a similar character was thought by many to have been due to exceptional causes, such as the narrowness of the theatre of operations between the Chinese frontier on the west and the mountainous country of Northern Korea on the east, and the lack of roads, which limited the extent of ground over which it was possible for the rival armies to manœuvre, and the fact that both forces were tied to one line of railway.

No such factors are exerting any influence on the present battle. Nevertheless a similar situation has been produced, owing, first, to the immense power of resistance possessed by an army which is amply equipped with heavy artillery and has sufficient time to fortify itself; and, secondly, to the vast size of the forces engaged, which at present stretch more than half across France. The extent of country covered is so great as to render slow any efforts to manœuvre and march round to a flank in order to escape the costly expedient of a frontal attack against heavily fortified positions. To state that methods of attack must approximate more closely to those of siege warfare, the greater the resemblance of the defences to those of a fortress is a platitude; but it is one which will bear repetition if it in any way assists to make the present situation clear.

There is no doubt that the position on the Aisne was not hastily selected by the German Staff after the retreat had begun. From the choice of ground and the care with which the fields of fire have been arranged to cover all possible avenues of approach, and from the amount of work already carried out, it is clear that the contingency of having to act on the defensive was not overlooked when the details of the strategically offensive campaign were arranged.

"OUR ANSWER TO GERMANY."

PLAIN STATEMENT BY "NEW YORK TIMES."

The following leading article, which is taken from the "New York Times" of September 8, is a fair sample of the best American opinion on the rights of the war:—

In our Declaration of Independence we said that "a decent respect to the opinions of mankind" required us to declare the causes which impelled us to dissolve the political bands that united us with the Mother Country. To prove the justice of our cause the Declaration said "Let facts be submitted to a candid world." Germany through her men of "light and leading," has appealed for the sympathy and the moral support of the people of the United States. We have given our answer. It responds to their wish, for they asked our opinion; it does not respond to their hope, since we are unable to give them our sympathy or accord to them our moral support.

The answer has been given through the innumerable voices of public opinion. We have told the Germans that in our judgment Austria was unreasonably harsh and provocative in her demands upon Servia; that we have a profound conviction that their great Emperor was guilty of a wrong against civilisation in supporting the Austrian demands and the Austrian course of action; that he was wrong again in withholding assent from the peaceful proposals of Sir Edward Grey, in which France, Italy, and Russia joined; that it was a monstrous wrong to send the German troops across the Belgian frontier; and that inasmuch as Great Britain, France, and Russia have taken up arms in defence of political ideals which have our approval against autocratic and militarist theories and designs which we hold in abhorrence, the sympathy and moral support we deny to Germany and to Austria are freely given the Allies. This is the answer we make to Germany. It expresses the beliefs and the feelings of the whole American people, save only some of whose judgment is subject to the natural influence of the ties of kindred.

Since the Germans have asked for our opinion we must suppose that they value it. It is a reasoned opinion, altogether without prejudice, because for the German people we have the highest esteem and respect. Is it too much to hope that the judgment of this great people may have some weight in Germany? The full effect of what we say and feel cannot be expected—it is too late. The clash of arms, of course, drowns the voice of friendly counsel. But may we not hope that some, at least, of the great minds of Germany, the minds of men who are not wholly subdued to the terrible ideals of militarism, may be persuaded to re-examine the German course of action and to inquire afresh into the justice of the causes for which she, is at war? That the progress of a war in which so many millions are engaged will be influenced by American public opinion is quite too much to hope for. But as the warring forces approach the end of the bloody arbitrament, and when the varying fortunes of war have brought the probable decision clearly into view, we may reasonably hope that the opinions we hold and have given will exert an influence that will hasten the advent of peace, peace without harsh conditions, peace that will be just and lasting

It has been decided that no cows should be killed at this year's "Id" festival at Ajudhya.

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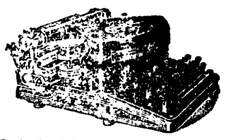

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BRITISH ON THE AISNE.

A GERMAN REGIMENT LOSES 1,400 MEN.

THE "KNUT" AT THE FRONT.

(By yesterday's Mail.)

The following descriptive account, communicated by an eye-witness present at General Headquarters, is published in the "Daily News and Leader" of October 5:—

In the presentation of striking contrasts this war is no exception to the rule. Within sight of the spot where these words are being penned the chauffeur of the General Staff motor-car is completing his morning toilet in the open. After washing hands and face in a saucepan minus the handle, which is balanced on an empty petrol can, he carefully brushes his hair with an old nailbrush, using the window of the car in which he has slept as a looking-glass. From the backward sweep he gives his somewhat long locks, and judging by his well-kept and clean but dull brogue shoes, it is clear that he has once been a "knut," in spite of his oilstained khaki service jacket and trousers. He is, in fact, an ex-public school boy, who enlisted for the war to do his bit for his country, and a right useful part he is playing.

The resignation with which many of the inhabitants accept whatever happens is a remarkable feature of the situation. They seem in no way perturbed by the incursion of strange officers and men billeted on them, whose presence, even if they appear in the shape of deliverers, must be at least a great inconvenience. At the dinner hour yesterday, in a house which in ordinary times is a second-class cafe in a small country town this trait was exhibited in a curious degree.

A BATTLEFIELD CAFE.

The main entrance to the cafe opens on to the entrance hall and kitchen containing a long zinc cupboard table and furnished with a large cooking range. Whilst the officers billeted in the house were eating lunch and smoking in the salon next door, a continuous stream of orderlies, motor-cycle dispatch riders, intelligence agents, telegraph operators, and staff officers were passing through the hall. One soldier servant was frying something at the range, and others were slicing tomatoes and onions at one end of the table.

Quite unperturbed, amid a cloud of flies, the patron, his wife, and family were discussing their own dejeuner with gusto, immersed in their own affairs, and also in a shower of grease, for they were eating artichokes, each petal of which was first dipped into a bowl of melted butter, and conveyed to the mouth with a flourish. There was so much noise and smell that it was impossible from inside the house to hear the incessant booming of the guns.

Within half a mile of this bustling scene, palpitating with life, however, was a different picture. In the clearing hospital to which the wounded had been brought from the dressing stations behind the firing line, were rows of our wounded men. In here there was no difficulty in discerning the distant roar of the artillery with which the air outside quivered.

"NO OFFICERS LEFT."

It is always instructive to regard matters from the opposing point of view, and the following further extract from the letters of prisoners may be of interest:

In all the places we passed through we found wounded and many parties of men with bandaged arms and hands. On the 15th (Sept.) we reached a village in which we thought we should get some rest, but we had hardly gone to the field kitchens for our food when shrapnel started bursting near our regiment, which was in close formation. We at once sought cover in some houses. At six o'clock our company was ordered to move up to a wood in order to protect our artillery, which was coming into action in a field, the rest of the battalion marching northwards.

On the 16th we advanced, covered by our guns. The enemy was hidden in bushes, and some were firing from houses into our tranches, which were not more than 100 yards from the village. To my right and left wounded comrades were complaining bitterly that the enemy, shooting from the houses, found too easy a mark in us. If we assumed an upright position we were immediately fired on. Two of our men endeavoured to carry a wounded man to the rear; one was killed and the other was wounded in the attempt. Soon the enemy's bullets began to get us from the right, and after about one hour, during which time the company lost about 25 men, we were forced to retire. This brought our total strength down to 80 (we started with 251 men). We had no officers left.

"OUR CONDITION REALLY AWFUL."

On the 18th, at 4-30 a.m., we reached a village where we thought we expected to be able to rest, and collected some straw. Before half an hour had passed, however, the shrapnel again found us out. We spent the afternoon in the village, which was continuously under shell fire in spite of the fact that our guns were shelling the enemy's artillery. We heard our Colonel say that our guns could not get at those of the enemy satisfactorily, as the latter were so well concealed. . . . . Our condition is now really awful, for we have to lie out in all weathers, and we are all looking forward to a speedy end. We are very badly off as regards food. . . . . Some of our regiments can only muster three to four companies.

(The enemy referred to are the French.)

Another letter written during the retreat in front of the French from Montmirail contains the following:—

"After a 36 hours' march we had a rest, and arrived just in time for the fight. For three days we did not have a hot meal because our field kitchens were lost. We got a hot meal yesterday evening. Though we are all just ready to drop we must march on."

Yet two more extracts:—

"We found great quantities of food, but for fear of poison did not take possession of it until we had got hold of the proprietor of the house and forced him to taste it."

"We are near Rheims, after having gone through hard, bloody and most horrible days. Thank God I am still alive. Of our regiment of 3,000 men there are now only 1,600. Let us hope that this battle—which ought to be one of the greatest in history—will leave me safe and well, and give a peace. I am absolutely done, but we must not despair."

THE RESPONSE OF INDIA.

LORD CURZON ON IMPERIAL UNITY.

Lord Curzon presided at a meeting of the Indian Empire Club, attended by over 500 members, which was held at the Knightsbridge Hotel on Oct. 6, to start a fund to provide aid and comforts for the Indian troops.

Lord Curzon said that no doubt in what might be termed the secondary purposes of the war—such as lopping off one by one the leaves of the Colonial chaplet which had hitherto adorned the brows of the German Emperor (laughter)—the Indian troops would have exerted themselves, as they were exerting themselves, with good effect, upon the result of the campaign. But those who knew India from within from the outbreak of the war hoped for much more; and those who had an opportunity of bringing influence to bear had exerted themselves, as he had, to secure that as soon as possible and as effectively as possible an Indian contingent should come to Europe and take its place along side British troops in the main purposes of the campaign. They felt that the fortunes and future of the Empire as a whole were at stake, and it seemed to them that it would be a great political blunder and a crying shame if the Indian troops—as brave, as efficient, as highly organized, and as carefully disciplined as our own—were deprived of the opportunity of showing what they could do. (Cheers.) They felt that their appearance alongside our own forces would be not only a great addition to our military strength, but would also demonstrate the unity of the Empire.

The political and military ambitions of Germany threatened India as forcibly as they menaced ourselves. If Germany were victorious the result would react upon India for centuries to come, and her whole future would be affected. We were fighting no war of aggression or territorial acquisition; but, as could not too often be repeated, for great moral principles—honour, justice, truth—for fidelity to our pledged word, the sanctity of treaties, and the protection of the weak. Were not those principles just as dear to India as to ourselves? Were they not the whole foundation upon which our rule there was built, and was it not therefore obvious that it was India's interest and duty to rally to their defence as vigorously as ourselves? Further, she deserved this recognition, for in the last 40 years, with ever-increasing intensity, she had applied to take part in our wars, and she had done so with great success on Asiatic and African fields.

Again, people who knew India were anxious to see Indians co-operating with ourselves as a tremendous testimony to all people that there welfare was inseparately associated with our own, and that it was impossible for us to go into any great struggle without India desiring to go in with us. He knew nothing more dramatic or more encouraging in the whole of our connection with India than the proceedings in the Supreme Legislature when the war broke out, reflecting as it did the spontaneous and universal response of the people of all classes in India to the call of Empire. All this, he supposed, was a great shock to the German Emperor (laughter), who had confidently reckoned on a general rising against us in India when the war clouds burst in Europe.

The arrival of the Indian contingent a few days ago at Marseilles was a dramatic moment in the history of the Indian Empire and was a landmark in our connexion with India. They would behave on the battle-field with as much fortitude, endurance, and valour as any European troops (cheers); they would also behave with as much humanity. (Cheers.) He was certain they would not hear of Indian troops destroying churches, murdering innocent women and children, bayoneting old men, or in other ways emulating the horrors that had characterized the progress of the modern apostles of "culture." They would show a spirit of co-operation and a wholehearted "camaraderie" and good fellowship which would surprise some of our friends in Europe and would be a great guarantee of success. (Cheers.)

On the motion of Sir Andrew Wingate, seconded by General Sir A. Guselee, it was unanimously agreed to raise an "Indian Empire Club Fund" to provide aid and comforts for the Indian troops, and to make over to the fund half the assets of the club for the present year (amounting in all to £400), besides issuing an appeal for subscriptions. The money will be made over to the Indian Committee of the St. John Ambulance Association. Mr. A. R. Becher of 41, Collingham-place, S.W., was appointed honorary treasurer.

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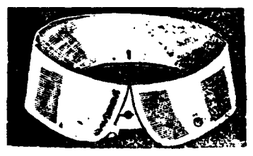

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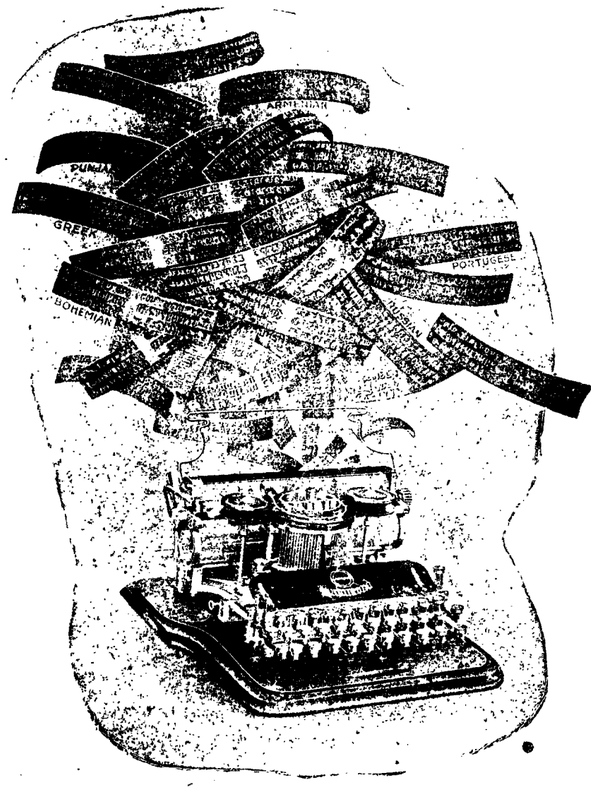

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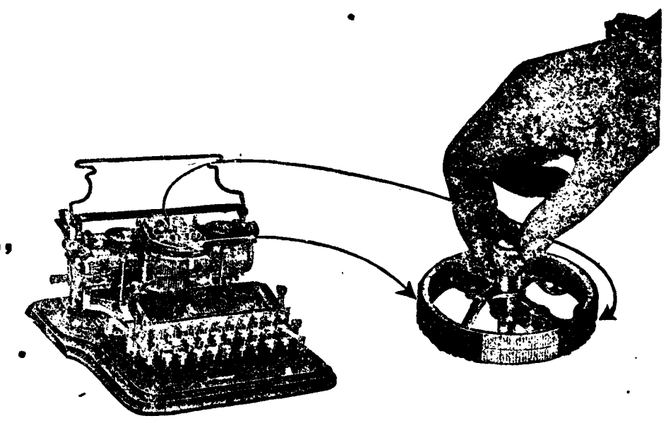

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EXTRACTS FROM THE DIARY OF A NAVAL OFFICER.

The following extracts from the interesting and vivid diary of a Naval officer during the fight with and sinking of the German cruiser Mainz are taken from the "Madras Mail":—

28th August.—Contrary to my expectations of the night before, I was awakened under the gentle influence of my servant at 7-45, and washed and shaved in peace. I got into the Ward Room about 8-15 and was peacefully having breakfast preparatory to relieving at 8-30, when there came the heart-stirring sound of "Action!" Away I went as fast as I could fly, up on to the after-bridge, where communications were soon established and we were informed of the presence of two destroyers off the bow. We trained in the direction named, and there, sure enough, in the mist which I saw had come on, were two of those hump-backed devils of the night which we hate so Even as I watched, the challenge,"——" flashed from our searchlight to her. The answer, as I knew, should be "——." Sure enough, most surprisingly came the answer—and then, to our joy, another dot. The Germans had managed to pick up our challenge and answer, and get the answer wrong by one dot at the end. The two boats, which were crossing our bows at an angle slightly approaching us as if going to——, which lay on our port beam, turned at our opening salvo and fled. We swerved wildly to starboard and back again to dodge the spawn of the devil, which we could imagine churning the waters as it passed harmless down our port side. We toauched away at the destroyers for a bit but they were too fast and got away. So we turned and steamed disconsolately off north-westward at 18 knots, out of the mist into the glorious sunshine which prevailed to the westward.

THE FIRST CRUISER ACTION.

About 10-40 we entered the mist, and at 10-45 sounded "off action" again. At about 10-50 we sighted the light cruiser Mainz on our starboard bow and turned towards her. The enemy was going the opposite way to us on a parallel course, and at 11-5 we opened fire at 4½ miles. She disapproved of this and turned and fled, but our destroyers coming up from the port hand headed, like the heroes they are, straight for her, firing their little guns as fast as they could lick. The enemy, having turned to starboard to evade us, turned again to starboard to elude them, which put her again on a parallel course to us, being at this time about 5½ miles away. At this juncture we slung off a torpedo at her, but before it got there she altered towards us and for a moment was end on. This was the moment to rake her, but the range was rather great, and she got round, steaming the opposite way to us on a parallel course lyddite apparent damage, though one of our lyddite went shooting down her ripped deck and must have decimated her upper deck hands. She now opened fire on us really in earnest, and as we were leading, all their fire was at us. Their salvoes were passing right over the after part of the ship at first, where I was, and always 400 yards over so that I could hardly restrain myself from shouting aloud to the enemy,—"Down 400, you silly fools! You've got us slap in the wind if you only come down 400." I got quite worried over their bad spotting instead of being most devoutly thankful for it.

The range was decreasing all this time, and it had come down to about three miles when we really started "tonking" her in real earnest. The guns were all loaded and brought to the ready. Then the salvo went off and went short, but the next got her fair at the base of the two after funnels. Both of them went up together and were hove over on to the disengaged side, while at the same time a fire started by one of the other ships abreast the foremost funnel spread all over the mid-ship section. One of the other ships blew up the fore bridge, and the whole ship was silenced except for her port forecastle gun, which continued to fire. We now altered course and ran in to a range of about one and a half miles, from where we fairly let her have it. The firing appears to have affected her upper works most, though her sides were considerably scarred as well. While we were on our way in we let off another torpedo, which hit her, though I could not be sure if a certain sheet of flame which shot up from the water-line about this time was the torpedo striking her shallow or a lyddite bursting between wind and water. Although palpably done for, the enemy continued to fire with her forecastle gun, whose shots now began pitching just short of our forecastle, so that splinters of the burst shell came rattling amongst our rigging, while two were picked up on our forecastle afterwards. Fortunately, they struck no one.

"NO DAMAGE, NO CASUALTIES, SIR."

At last, after an action of about 40 minutes, the Mainz ceased fire with her forecastle gun, the shield of which we afterwards found to have been wrecked by a lucky shot, and struck her flag. A cheer rose from our decks, though who it was for I cannot say. We now had time to look around. All the guns' crews had worked simply magnificently. They were all as black as Niggers from cordite smoke. The stokers' fire brigade and the sick berth staff, who should have been down below, were on deck, humping along the ammunition supply, the rate of fire of the guns being very high, and quite beyond the best efforts of the supply party. The Gunnery Lieutenant performed his last duty with great gusto, and went the round of the ship looking for damage, knowing perfectly that there was none. He then returned to the Captain and reported, with face black but beaming: "No damage, no casualties, Sir," The credit, of course, does not lie in sinking the enemy, for we were 3 to 1, but in sinking her so quickly that she had no chance of injuring us before she went for her long docking. The lifeboat's crew were now called away, and as we were the leading ship, and the only one the enemy had fired at, we fully expected to be told to take charge of her, and, if we could save her, tow her in to Harwich or some such place by way of bucking up the public with something solid. The battle cruisers, however, came up at this juncture, and some destroyers which had been nosing about in the mist, secure in their speed, sniffed out another enemy ship. We, therefore, steamed off in the wake of the battle-cruisers, leaving our lightest, slowest and weakest ship, to save the survivors of the Mainz and to send the ship to the bottom.

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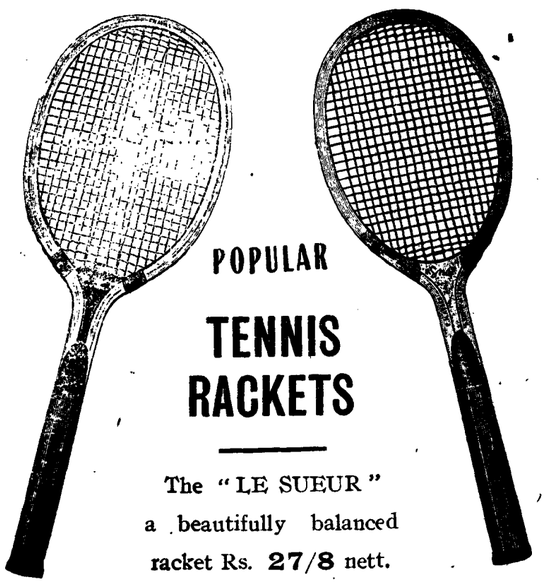

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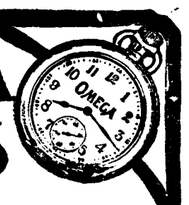

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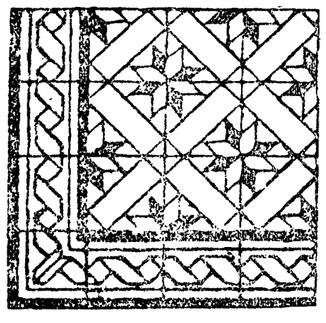

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SHELLS FROM THE SANDS OF BOMBAY.

RECOLLECTIONS AND REMINISCENCES.

BY "SANDY SEVENTY."

To-day we publish the fourteenth of a series of articles reminiscent of Bombay when it was still in the making, written by a well-known veteran citizen.

A Customs House is the most essential auxiliary of a government. We may trace its origin to the most ancient usage of levying tolls at *naka* or radiating corner, for purposes of obtaining revenue. No organised government, however primitive or rude, can exist without raising the wind from those who must trade or barter and be afforded protection of their commodities. He must be a man of resource who first devised the toll system, which if closely looked into, is based on equity. The trader or the rudimentary barterer has to dispose of his cattle or food stuffs or commodities, be they for domestic utility or for the puposes of indulging in luxury. He must have means of communication for conveying them from the place of production to the place of distribution or market. That communication be it a road or some kind of a ferry has to be built. It has to be kept in a condition of tolerable repairs. More, when the goods enter the village or town they have to be protected from thieves, which demands watchmen. Thus expenses have to be incurred. And it is but fair that the user of the road and the trader whose goods have to be safeguarded must pay for those expenses. Thus it came to pass that tolls came into vogue almost everywhere. In India the toll system has been exceedingly old, and no prince brought it to greater perfection than Chandragupta over 2,000 years ago. Of course as population and trade grew, specially with foreign countries, the tolls became more valuable. At the same time the collection of goods brought in from abroad or exported outside, became essential. The levy of the customs dues rendered it essential that goods imported or exported or both should pass through a single door where the toll can be collected. There could be no ingress or egress without paying the dues. The place or house where the dues had to be paid came to be called "Customs House." It was obvious that it should be cheek by jowl with the harbour or landing place.

THE BOMBAY CUSTOMS HOUSE.

Our own Customs House, where it is presently situated is at least 150 years old. In the main its features have not altered since it was first built. There is a little history of it. In 1668, the Customs House of Bombay was situated in the Town Barracks, in the Fort, near the Mody Bay. But by 1714, that is 50 years afterwards, it was found incommodious and a house had to be built. It was brought near the very edge of what was called the "Town Bunder", a name still in vogue. There is a very old marble slab proclaiming the construction. The bunder itself, however, has undergone three improvements during the nineteenth century, the first having taken place as early as 1802. In the fifties the Customs House was a large struggling place, but was always crowded by a variety of persons, the lascars of the boats which came alongside the bunder, the coolies who hauled goods up and down, the muccadams who cleared the goods, the chittiwallas who got the import and export manifests properly made out, the middleman and the smaller class of traders. Entering the main gate and reaching the edge of the Bunder you saw hundreds of native craft hustling each other and the crew toppling or vociferating. The same is presented to-day except this that, despite the docks, the crowds are large enough. All the clerical offices were situated below while the chittiwallas drove a roaring trade. And the half-a-dozen Assistant Commissioners had also their respective offices on the ground floor.

POPULAR OFFICIALS.

The Assistant Commissioners most popular and well-known; were Messrs. Faulkner, Silva and Mehrjibhoy Bapuji Vicaji and Ramchandra Laxmanji of the Bhaoo Raoji family. Sometimes my youthful curiosity prompted me to accompany my father who had a good deal to do with those amiable and obliging officials. Mr. Faulkner was a man of great humour, very courteous and evidently bent on pleasing those who came to him on business. He made it a point that no needless friction existed between him and the traders. Faulkner, it is said, made his "big pile" during the prosperous days of the share mania. Being extremely canny, he soon after retired, being one of the few Assistant Commissioners who escaped the aftermath. Messrs. Souze and Silva were equally amiable and did their work so as to elicit the praise of their superiors. So, too, Mr. Vicajee, who was the son of the great Bapuji Mehrji, the bankers of the Nizam. The firm came to grief in 1848 and had to go into insolvency. So Bapuji's sons had to seek employment. Mr. Mehrji joined the Customs, while another brother, Mr. Hormasji, was provided with an assessorship in the Municipality in 1865. Mr. Mehrji was not only popular and obliging with the traders, but also with the members of his own community. He was a bit of a dandy, and was the only Parsi who used to wear gloves of an evening at the Bandstand where he was a regular frequenter. Indeed he seemed to us younger folk quite an institution there. He was go-ahead, and a social reformer. In the fifties there was one Mr. Spooner, a Civilian, who was Chief Commissioner of Customs—a middle-aged personage, somewhat short, lame, but keen in stimulating trade and devising facilities for helping commerce. In the olden days, at the commencement of the nineteenth century, the Covenanted Clerks of the East India Company who lived in the town had been accommodated with apartments on the first floor of the Custom's House. Even Mr. Kinloch Forbes, the author of the "Ras Mala," who rose to be a distinguished judge of the Appellate Side of the Supreme Court of Judicature, was said to have lived in one of the apartments during his early career.

OLDER THAN THE TOWN HALL.

In 1895 the Customs House went some outward transformation by way of a good stone porch. Another storey was added to accommodate some other offices connected with the growing work of the Customs House. Some good changes were made during the Commissionership of Mr. (afterwards Sir Charles) Pritchard. Thus the Customs House may be said to have stood where it was a hundred and fifty years ago. It was a fine specimen of an old fashioned public building constructed for the special purpose designed. As such it is older than the next door Town Hall, though not so old as the Town Barracks, which are, indeed, a monument of the art of the architect and builder of the seventeenth century. Your "sanitary" barracks of the day may be better in some ways, but it will be readily recognised that nothing can approach these barracks even to-day, though they have been for the last seventy years put to altogether a different purpose. The Castle and the Barracks are twins and the oldest relics of the Bombay of the seventeenth century after its acquisition which, as antiquarians tell us, was not acquired without much travail some seven years after the date of the marriage of Charles II. The Portuguese administrator of the day was so unwilling to part with the island, and brought forward a variety of objections when the Earl of Marlborough in 1662 first came with his warship, and four other ships, to demand the cession of the island in the name of his sovereign.

THE TOWN BARRACKS.

But a few words more may be said about these Town Barracks. They are a solid peace of masonry, exceedingly rare and hardly to be found in the city, save the earliest basin of the Bombay Dockyard, which the Portuguese had built in the middle of the sixteenth century. These barracks were approached by their main westerly entrance, fronting the Bazargate Street, and you stand at once in the midst of a spacious quadrangle. At the right and left of the entrance gates are a flight of steps which lead to the top floor. The ground floor on its three sides within the quadrangle have many rooms where one European regiment, generally belonging to the East India Company, was located, it being unusual for the soldiers of British troops, who were always lodged at Colaba. It may be observed here that the European soldiery all over India was divided in the fifties, prior to the Queen's proclamation of 1858, into two, the troops exclusively recruited by the East India Company in this country and maintained at its expense, and the troops brought here on service from the United Kingdom. The E. I. European soldiery was mostly of Eurasians, or "half-caste" as they were called. These were allowed to marry Eurasian or even Indian women. The married were generally accommodated in another block, equally substantial on the opposite side of the road. This married barracks had thus its facing eastward and its back to the west, overlooking Homji Street, better known as Byramji Homji Lane which turns into Gunbow Road in the north.

EAST INDIA COMPANY'S SOLDIERS.

These E. I. Company soldiers of all branches, infantry, artillery and cavalry, were fine men, but they were in marked contrast with the ruddy, sturdy folk on service from Great Britain. One vice was most prominent in them—insobriety! Sandy Seventy in his youth, in the fifties, used to witness many a drunken brawl in Bazargate Street, almost once a week. And when these kept company with the jolly company of the mercantile ships "on a spree" in the town, it was a sight to terrify all timid folk, specially the small bania shopkeepers in Gunbow and Bazargate Streets who vended groceries, including tea, sugar and coffee. In a brawl one had to run up for protection to these shops, for they always ran amok, these tipsy soldiers, among the passers-by. In those days the police was scarce, and more or less when one was patrolling he would take to his heels. There were a few sturdy Parsi shopkeepers, licensed liquor sellers. These were the men who were brave enough to intervene, and bring to an end the quarrel and carry them home peacefully. There were two such young fellows of great intrepidity and courage who would seize the strongest brawler by the neck and tame him down as a bear-leader could tame his playing bear. The two brothers were known by the name of "Makoo Sailors." Whether they are alive or dead the deponent cannot aver, but some years ago they had established themselves as barrack contractors at Deolali.

OLD AND VENERATED NAMES.

They are talking of lofty and ventilated rooms in modern barracks, but one had just to look at the ground floor rooms of the Town Barracks in the Fifties to be convinced how lofty they were, and how cool and pleasant they must have been. There was adjoining the married quarters a mess-house, a fine one-storied building which for years served as the "Shipping Office" after the Town Barracks were put to a diffeent use. This building also may be said, along with another of the same character used for stores in the adjoining lane, still known as Military Store Lane, to be old, possibly co-eval with the Barracks themselves. I remember well that in 1856 Dr. Buist, the well known scientist and editor of the "Bombay Times" had with great efforts opened a "museum," the very first of its kind in the city and I had, with my other school fellows, the pleasure of being sent out to view it. If I remember rightly Dr. (now Sir Geirge) Birdwood was the co-adjutor or lieutenant. One heaves a deep sigh of relief when recalling such old and venerated names of our early youth. The name of Dr. Buist was well known in the literary circles of Bombay, and was everywhere respected till his rabid diatribes against the whole Indian community in the columns of his paper during the darkest days of 1857, alienated the sympathy of all good men and true, European and Indian. The proprietors of the "Bombay Times," who were almost all Indians, had had to ask him to resign the editorship which then passed into the hands of that "Bayard of Anglo-Indian Journalism" Robert Knight, of the greatest journalistic purity and irreproachable. Dr. Buist later on started on his own hook, the "Bombay Standard," but for want of support it was eventually amalgamated, after a brief existence, with the "Bombay Times," which soon after was christened the "Times of India." To our great satisfaction Sir George Birdwood is still alive and active as ever with his unceasing literary penchant. Perhaps, none is more competent to write a local history of Bombay of the latter fifties than he, who was then Professor of Materia Medica in the Grant Medical College. Sir George is a personage of the strongest likes and dislikes. But be his opinions on Indian problems what they may, Sir George's deep and abiding sympathy for India, and his warm love for the Indian people, are too well known to require any eulogy here. He is one of our few living Indian antiquarians, and we are always profited by his antiquarian contributions on India to the pages of the Journal of the Society of Arts. His scholarly and illuminating writings deserve a niche in the Indian Temple of Fame, and no place is worthier to cherish and preserve those writings than the Royal Asiatic Society, of which he was a most conspicuous member, and for many years its inspecting secretary. But one again sighs and inquires where are men of the type of Buists and the Birdwoods? Echo answers "Where"?

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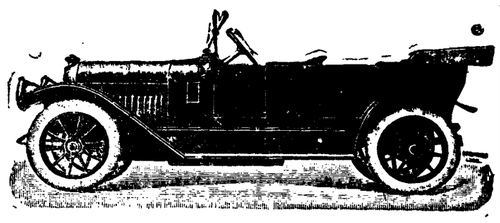

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